THE WEATHER

Cloudy Monday, rain at night or Tuesday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

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VOL. XCV—NO. 86. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,877.

TEXT OF BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE PUBLISHED BOTH HERE AND AT LONDON

Is constured at Washington as Agreeing That American Protest Not Unjust.

COMMENT IS POSTPONED

Secretary Bryan Announces That Answer is Preliminary in Character.

Tone of Note Regarded as Thoroughly Friendly.

Washington, Jan. 10. —Great Britain's preliminary reply to the protest of the United States against interruption of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London tonight, by mutual agreement between the State Department and the British foreign office.

The British note concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when absolutely necessary, and officials here construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American protest were just.

The only formal comment was this statement, issued by Secretary Bryan:

"This answer being preliminary, and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Briefly, the British reply, while conceding the principles on which the American contentions are based, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers, and cites statistics showing an increase rather than a decline in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries.

The note promises, however, that Great Britain will make redress, whenever the action of the British fleet may unintentionally exceed the limits of international law.

Though officials were reserved in their comment, it was said authoritatively today that they regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe that further discussion which will follow it will be carried on in the same vein.

Admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note—that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times of peace, and not of war—was gratifying to officials, who believed the controversy now would resolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

Statistics Misleading.

Statistics presented to show that American commerce with neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria had increasedmaterially since the outbreak of the war were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that in view of the breaking down of normal trade routes many non-contraband products had been shipped through neutral countries.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy mentioned in the reply, it was pointed out that the Italian ambassador here already had explained that Italy, which previously had obtained copper from Germany and Austria, now are forced to import from the United States because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed. The American government contends, moreover, that if copper has reached belligerents through neutral countries, it is the duty of the British to make more

(Continued on Page Two.)

COMMENT NO REPLY BY BRITISH PRESS

All Confident That America Will Recognize Merits

AND APPRECIATE TONE

Friendliness Is Keynote of Answer Sent to Washington Is Opinion of All—Frankness a Feature of Grey's Note

London, Jan. 11.—The London morning newspapers commenting on Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American protest over delays to American cargoes held up by British warships confine themselves in the main to expressions of complete approval of the foreign secretary's handling of the difficult and delegate subject.

Recognizing that the reply is only a preliminary one, the newspapers refrain from detailed argument or criticism, but express satisfaction over the spirit of cordial frankness with which they assert Sir Edward had met the American arguments.

The figures quoted by Sir Edward of American trade are held to present a strong case, and the government is fully supported by the newspapers in its view that while all possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned, England's position in the war precludes any real change in policy.

The Times says editorially:

"The British note seems to be excellent in substance and we feel confident it will meet with a favorable reception across the Atlantic.

"The fact that only 45 out of 773 American steamers proceeding for neutral states had their cargoes brought into court seems to prove that we have exercised our belligerent rights with moderation."

Miraculous Increase.

The Post in an editorial says:

"Sir Edward Grey has courteously shown that the bulk of the trade with which intereference has been made has not been long established but has grown in a way that would be miraculous if it had been really intended for the neutrals to whom it was exported.

"The British nation and the British soldiers and sailors who are fighting and dying for England have good reason to complain of the policy of His Majesty's government. The war will drag on and many brave Englishmen will die because the government has adhered to the new conception that property is more sacred than life."

The Daily Mail expresses confidence that the American people will undrudgingly recognize many merits in Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American note.

"It is prompt, candid, pertinent and conciliatory," says the Daily Mail, and, while it does not profess to be exhaustive, it brings most of American assertions and complaints to the touchstone of fact. In tone and spirit it conforms to that ideal of friendly frankness which the United States government suggested as the right note.

"Indeed" the paper says, in conclusion", when taken in conjunction with concession he is able to announce, Sir Edward Grey's reply will , we believe satisfy the American nation that there is little left for two business like nations to differ about."

"The reply" says the Chronicle "breathes the same friendly and practical spirit which characterized the American document."

Good Feeling Throughout

The editorial continues: "We believe the America government and people will appreciate the cordiality and genuine good feeling pervading the British note throughout, just as the presence of the same qualities in the American note was warmly appreciated by ourselves."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial says it is confident the British reply will be recognized in the United States as a reasonable and straight forward handling of an unavoidable difficulty and adds:

"There undoubtedly will be a number of claims for compensation founded on alleged unwarranted interference with neutral cargoes, but there need be nothing more than that so long as the American and British governments deal with the matter in the temper which is now common to them.

"It is not impossible that the traders in the United States who feel most bitterly the pressure of our contraband policy are those who feed that business and do so at enormous profit".

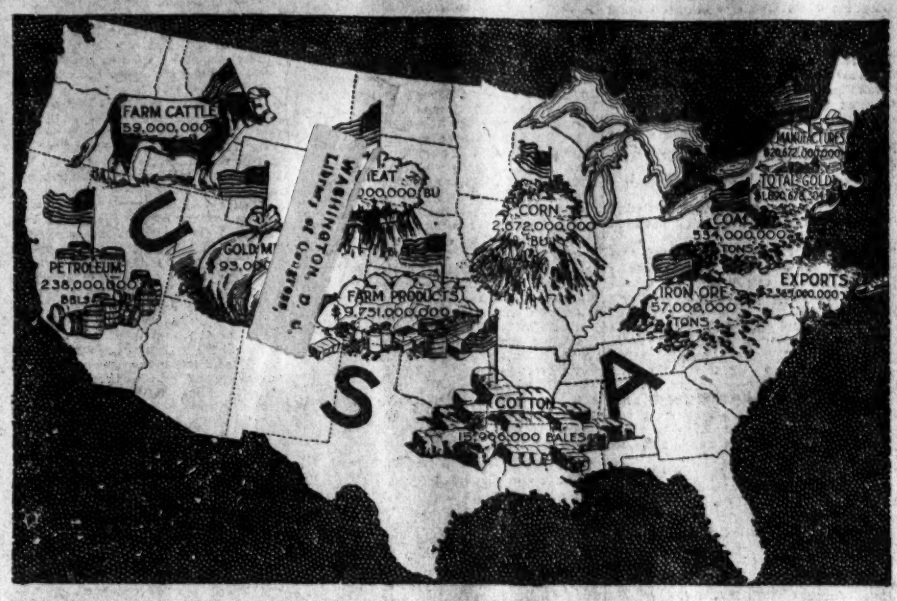
The Daily Express says it considers Sir Edward's reply should admirably satisfy all requirements of the delicate situation.

"We do not belive", the Daily Express adds, "that the American people outside the Germanized section and the copper interests will raise valid objection to the exercise of our sea power They are business men and they are fair minded. They must upnderstand that we are fighting for life".

The Standard expresses confidence that the reply will contribute to an amicable settlement of the question. It says that happily neither here nor in the United States has there been any tendency to hamper the negtiatings by sharp of petulant comment."

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10.—Thomas Dermot, father of Lady Gertrude Forbes-Robbertson and Maxine Elliott, died of paralysis here today. He was 78 years old.

WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH WAR MAPS—HERE IS A "PEACE" MAP FOR 1915



The United States occupies only one-sixteenth of the globe and has only about one-fiftieth of its population. Yet we produce 68% of the world's corn, 63% of the world's petroleum, 61% of its cotton, 65% of its copper, 42% of its iron ore, 40% of its coal, 35% of its tobacco, 30% of its lead, silver, and live stock, and 20% of its gold, wheat, and timber. More than 23% of the world's stock of gold is in the United States. The figures in the above map are not the final figures, but they will be less, rather than more, than the country's output when the accurate statistics are compiled — S. W. Straus in The Investors' Magazine.

LEGISLATURE NOW READY FOR GRIND

Preliminaries Are Over and Real Business Begun.

SOME IMPORTANT BILLS

Only Five of the House Committees Have Been Named But Others are Understood to Be Selected—Co-Operation Plans

(Special Star Correspondence)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10.—The passing of three working days of the 1915 Legislature finds the Assembly machinery in working order with the introduction of bills under way, but with very few of the House committees yet announced—only five in fact. The others are understood to be well advanced in preparation and likely to be announced by Speaker Wooten during the first day or so of the coming week.

There is evidently a marked desire on the part of members to rush the work of the Assembly as rapidly as possible in line with the appeal made by Speaker Wooten in accepting the office, for cooperation in efforts to complete the work of the session well with in the 60 days time limit and without the very great congestion of bills that in past sessions have clogged and greatly endangered legislation.

A far step in the direction of facilitating legislation is now being taken in the favorable report that is to be made Monday by the committee on rules in both the House and the Senate on the joint resolution by Senator McRae, of Mecklenburg, providing for a new standing committee in both houses to be known as the point committee on consolidation of private and public bills. It now seems certain that this new committee will be created and that Mr. Brevard Nixon, who has decided views as to the work that such a committee can accompilsh and expressed them fully in the public prints the past few months, will be given the committee clerkship, the success of the work depending largely on the work of the clerk that the committee selects.

A number of important bills of Statewide interest are already introduced in both ends of the Capitol. In the Senate there is the bill by Senator Muse to transfer from the Governor and council of State to the States Prison Board the power to hire out the State convicts and specifying that the convicts can only be hired out for reasonable money consideration and repealing all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act, thereby repeating all acts that now require the hireing of convicts for working on projected railroads and taking stock in exchange for the work.

Also, there is in the House, bearing on the same subject the bills by Representative Page for the repeal of the acts of the Legislatures of past years requiring State convicts to be worked on certain railroads in exchange for stock, these being Mattamuskeet, railroad; Watauga & Yadkin railroad, the Statesville Air Line and the Elgin & Alleghany.

Then there is the bill offered in the Senate Saturday by Senator MaRae, of Mecklenburg, for the establishment of a North Carolina Home of Refuge and Reformatory for Women and appropriating $25,000 for buildings and $5,000 a year for maintenance and empowering the beard of governors to receive donations both for permanent improvements and current maintenence.

JOHN HARDIE STILL AGROUND.

Steamer With Cargo of Food Destined for Belgium Relief Delayed.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10. — The steamer John Hardie, with the food and supplies contributed by Maryland, was still ashore in Back Bay, the lower part of Chesapeake Bay, tonight. The work of lightering the cargo so the steamer could be floated was begun by a local wrecking company this afternoon and it is expected the Hardie will be floated tomorrow at high tide.

CARRANZA FORCES BADLY DEFEATED

Villa Troops Gain Decisive Victory at Saltillo

ORDERS ARE MISTAKEN

Forces Attacking Saltillo, Which Town Was Taken Recently by Villa Troops Without a Struggle, Are Retreating

Laredo, Texas, Jan. 10.—Carranza [illegible] Gen'l's, Alonzo Villeal and MacLovio Herrera have been decisively defeated by the forces of General Villa at Saltillo, Mexico, and are retreating toward Monterey with the Villa forces in close pursuit, according to advices received here tonight. Another engagement is expected at Monterey.

The defeat of the Carranza army is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders, the troops of Villareal and Herrera becoming demoralized after positions of advantages had been gained. It is reported that three battalions of Carranza troops joined the Villa forces.

In their retreat toward Monterey the Carranza forces made a stand at Rinconada but were driven from their positions.

The battle which eneded today began early Friday, the Carranza forces attacking thec ity which had been occupied by the Villa troops without opposition early in the week. Both sides were well supplied with artillery.

War News at a Glance

Neither in the East nor in the West do the operations of the opposing forces in the European war show material change so far as the official statements of the French, Germans and Russians disclose. A late dispatch from Boulogne, however, declares the Germans have evacuated Lille and that that city virtually is in possession of the British. Dunkirk has been bombarded again by German aeroplanes. Thirty bombs were thrown, but the Havas agency says the victims were few and the material damage unimportant. It also is reported that a Zeppelin and three German aeroplanes passed over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night, apparently headed for Dover, but late advices say no hostile aircraft have been sighted along the English coast.

The British reply to the American note regarding treatment of American commerce by the British fleet has been published at Washington. The reply which merely is preliminary, concedes the principles of the American government's contention, dwells upon the difficulties confronting the British government and declares that Great Britain desires to restrict its action solely to interference with contraband destined for the enemy.

London papers express approval of the handling of the subject by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary. They declare that while all the possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned, England's position precludes any real change in her policy.

Petrograd reports that the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh were considerably damaged in a recent battle in the Black Sea with Russian warships. The Russians have sunk a number of Turkish merchant craft.

Complaining that the Germans are holding captive French surgeons and nurses, France declares that hereafter she will repatriate German surgeons and nurses held by the French only in proportion to the French surgeons and nurses returned to France.

Hercolons, Spain, Jan. 10, (via Paris, Jan. 11).—The Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a protest against delays to cablegrams between Spain and the United States and has requested the government to lay a direct cable between Spain and New York.

MARCH THE FOURTH IS DRAWING NEAR

And Democratic Leaders Fear for Wilson's Programme.

BOTH HOUSES ARE BUSY

House of Representatives Vote on Suffrage Resolution Tuesday—Night Sessions Threatened by Democrats in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 10. —Administration leaders growing apprehensive about completion of President Wilson's legislative programme before March 4th will exert every possible effort during the coming week to make progress.

Republican Senate leaders have concentrated their obstructive forces on the government ship purchase bill, the discussion of which they are determined to prolong as much as possible. They already have succeeded in delaying consideration of the bill three days.

The district of Columbia appropriation bill next must be disposed of, but Democratic leaders believe a vote on it can be forced tomorrow and that the ship bill can then be passed for general debate throughout most of the week.

Democratic leaders charge that Republican tactics have assumed the form of a filibuster, and are threatening to demand night sessions. In that event the Republicans declare it would be easy to break a quorum and thus add to the delays of legislation.

The Philippine bill is still under consideration in committee and tomorrow Secretary Garrison will present to the committee his views on the proposal to enlarge Philippine self-government.

Suffrage Vote Tuesday.

The House on Tuesday will vote on Representative Mondell's resolution for submission of a suffrage amendment. House leaders are planning for another stirring day of oratory such as characterized the prohibition debate two weeks ago.

Military preparedness will continue a prominent subject in both houses, with the naval and military appropriation bills in the House and administration bills to increase the strength of the army before the Senate Military committee.

Both houses will have before them tomorrow the conference report on the immigration bill, retaining the literacy test, but with amendments to exclude Africans, and to exempt Belgian farmers from the literacy test stricken out.

Democratic leaders declare the conference report will be adopted.

What the President will do with the bill, in view of his objection to the literacy test, is a source of conflicting opinion.

RELIEF STEAMER SAILS

Carrying Food Valued at $450,000 Donated by Virginia to Belgium

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10.—With food valued at about $450,000, contributed by Virginians and Virginia, the Belgian relief steamer Lynorta Captain Willis Waring, steamed from Hampton Roads this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Lynorta which has been here for the past two weeks loading food and supplies cleared through the Norfolk custom house last night but was declayed in sailing to have the manifests vised by the German vice consul at Newport News.

The vessel pased out of the Virginia capes about 7 o'clock on its voyage to Falmouth, England where it will receive order for its unloading port.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 10.—The Markley building, formerly a hardware store one Main street, now vacant, burned this morning entailingan estimated loss of $40,000. While the firemen were at work fire broke out at the Carolina Mills, destroying three stores and as many cottages, entailing a loss of $8,000.

EUROPEAN BATTLE FRONTS TAKE SECOND PLACE IN THE MINDS OF BRITISH PEOPLE

TURKISH CRUISERS ENGAGE RUSSIANS

But Were Badly Damaged, According to Petrograd.

COMMERCE DESTROYED

Russian Black Sea Fleet Enters Numerous Small Turkish Ports and Sinks Vessels and Destroys Cargoes of Supplies.

Petrograd, Jan. 10. — A semi-official announcement made here today that in the naval engagement on the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships on January 6th, the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh were badly damaged.

The statement says:

"On January 6 our warships in the Black Sea engaged the enemy's cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting on them considerable damage. On January 8 our ships exploring the Bay of Synope, fired on several Turkish craft loaded with cargo. The same night Russian torpedo boats bombarded two of the enemy's sailing ships, carrying flour, and took 18 men prisoners.

"On January 9 our ships explored the harbors of Trebizond and Platana, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmeneh they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmeneh our ships destroyed four of the enemy's merchant vessels, and eleven sailing ships in the harbor of Rizeh. They bombarded the port of Khopa.

"According to information received here, the Turkish mine layer Peik-I-Shefket on January 2 entered the harbor of Stenia in the Bosphorus, assisted by steam life boats. The Peik-I-Shefket had been badly damaged along the water line, and in the bow, where a cannon had been disabled. The mine layer ran ashore, began to leak badly and perhaps can be considered out of service for a long time."

An official communication issued at Constantinople on January 6 said two Turkish cruisers had been engaged with a Russian squadron of seventeen units, but that the Turkish warships were not damaged.

The Breslau, a cruiser of 4,478 tons, is one of the two German warships turned over to Turkey early in the war. The Hamideih is of 3,830 tons, and carries 302 men.

PETROGHAD STATEMENT

Little Doing in Western Theatre of War—German Trench Taken

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The following official statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was made public tonight.

"On the left bank of the Vistula nothing but desultory engagements with the German have taken place. During the night of January 8-9 and throughout the following day the Germans directed four successive attacks against us in the northern region.

"Our troops proceeding by sapping, pelted the Germans with hand bredes and forced them out of their trenches and levelled their works.

"In the region of the Moghely farm we advanced and succeeded in taking part of the German trenches in which we entrenched ourselves.

"On the Austrian front no important change has occurred. Our attack there, however, have succeeded and the Austrians everywhere have retreated. We took some prisoners".

CATHOLICS TO PROBE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

To Drive People of That Faith from Public Life—Appropriation

New York, Jan. 10.—Investigation of an alleged movement by the anti-Catholic societies and publications to drive Catholics out of public life has been undertaken by the commission on religious prejudice authorized by the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus, it was announced tonight by the Rev. J. J. Wynnem, editor of the Catholic Encyclopeadia. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made for the industry.

At the conclusion of its present meeting in this city the commission will prepare for a session in Chicago on March 6th, to be followed by meetings in other large cities.

Criminal prosecution has already been ordered by the Department of Justice against one widely circulated anti-Catholic publication, it was announced and others will follow. It also was said the commission would oppose vigorously the stand taken by the Postmaster General in his report published in December regarding the use of the mails by such publications.

Col. P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., is chairman of the commission.

LILLE REPORTED EVACUTED BY GERMAN FORCES

London, Jan. 11.—(4:04 a. m.)—A Bologne dispatch to The Daily Express says that confirmation has been obtained of the rumors that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that the city now is virtually in possession of the British.

Attention of Press and People Given to Answer to American Note.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

French and German Reports Almost the Same as Issued Every Day.

Nothing Startling Has Developed in the Near East.

London, Jan. 10. — The British reply to the American note occupies the attention of the British press and public, in the absence of any important news from the European battlefields. The German and French official reports of the most recent fighting in the western field are almost a repetition of those issued on preceding days.

A British eye-witness who has been the official historian of events at the front, lays stress on the important part played by the artillery and high explosives in modern warfare and claims superiority for the Allies in artillery which is being used to its full strength.

From the coast to the river Oise, where the country is under water and the rivers are flooded, the big guns have been engaged continuously, but the water and mud prevent the infantry from coming into action. Along the Aisne Valley, however, and through the Champagne district as far as Western Argonne the French are pushing their offensive and organizing the grounds gained. These gains have been made at heavy cost.

In Western Argonne the Germans also claim to have made gains and to have repulsed a French attempt to carry their trenches in the Woevre and Alsace.

The only news from the East is the German report that the Russian offensive toward Mlawa has failed, their force having been driven back.

In the Caucasus the Turks have made a stand on the frontier near Kara-Urgan, and are fiercely attacking the Russian lines.

Seemingly, the Russians believe the report that the Turkish cruiser Goeben has been damaged, for their Black Sea fleet, which is superior to the Turkish fleet without the Goeben, has been attacking Turkish ports and destroying their shipping.

There is no development in the Near East, beyond the report from Soflia that M. Guenadioff, former Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is leaving for Rome on a semi-official mission, the object of which is to ascertain the attitude of Italy towards the possible future co-ordination of Italo-Bulgarian interests in the war.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Bad Weather in Western Theatre Prevents Much Action, is Report.

Berlin, Jan. 10 (by Wireless to London).—The German war office today made the following statement:

"The bad weather lasted through yesterday in the western theatre of war. The Lys has in certain places flooded the country to width of 800 metres.

"The enemy's attempts to eject us from our positions in the Dunes at Nieuport failed.

"Northeast of Soissons the French repeated their attacks. They were all repulsed yesterday, with Great losses to the enemy. We captured more than 100 prisoners. Battles at Soissons itself recommenced today.

"Near Perthes, Northeast of Camp Chalons, the French have again fiercely attacked.

"Their attacks broke down with

(Continued on Page Two.)

EUROPEAN BATTLE FRONTS TAKE SECOND

Continued From Page One

very heavy losses to them. We took about 14 prisoners.

"In the Argonne we have gained further ground in this district and also in the neighborhood of Apremont, North of Toul, the battles continue.

"On the evening of January 8 the French again tried to take the village of Burnhaupt by a night attack which failed completely. Our troops took 230 more French prisoners and one machine gun, so that the war booty taken at Burnhaupt is increased to two officers, 420 men and one machine gun. The French apparently suffered heavy losses on this occasion also, as great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighboring woods.

"Only trivial engagements took place yesterday in Upper Alsace. At about midnight our troops repelled a French attack at Lower Aspach.

"The weather in the Eastern theatre of war has not yet improved. The situation remains unchanged on the entire eastern front.

"Unimportant Russian advances south of Mlawa were repulsed."

FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT

Declares That Advance Is Gained After Hard Fighting—Germans Attack.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The following official statement was issued today by the French war office:

"From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels.

"Upon the Aisne in the region of Soissons, the enemy, in spite of many attacks has not been able to re-capture the trenches which he had lost. At the end of the day he again bombarded Soissons.

"In the country from Rheims to the Argonne our artillery has shelled the German trenches very effectively at several points driving away bodies of sappers.

"The positions which we have gained at Vertheas and around that village have been organized. A counter attack of the enemy to the west of Pertdes were repulsed. In the neighborhood of LaFerte de Beasejour we have made a two-fold progress by gaining ground to the west and by taking possession of a field fort to the north.

"In the Argonne the enemy has bombarded the region of Four de Paris; We have replied and destroyed a German blockhouse.

"The enemy's efforts have been continued on the hills.

"To the west Boureulles all our positions have been maintained.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse nothing noteworthy.

"On the heights of the Meuse in the forest of Apremont, one of the enemy's attacks has been checked by the fire of our artillery.

"In the Vosges to the Northwest of Wattwiller (in the region of Thann) we have also repulsed an attack".

The following official communication was issued tonight:

"Last night in the Champagne region two counter attacks by the Germans—one to the North of Perthes, the other to the North of Beausejour, were repelled.

"In the Argonne two minor attacks by the enemy have failed—at Fontaine Madame and at St. Hubert. There was a lively fusillade in the direction of Hill 263 west of Boureuilles and Le Ruisseau des Norissos, but no attacks.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

General Situation is Without Change According to Vienna Report.

Vienna, Jan. 10—Via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 11.—The following Austrian official communication was issued today:

"The general situation is without change. South of the Vistula the Russians yesterday bombarded our positions, but without result. They directed their fire particularly to our positions on the heights to the northeast of Zakliczyn (Galicia).

"North of the Vistula at some points there have been heavy artillery battles. An attempt by the enemy to cross the Nida with weak forces failed.

"The situation in the Carpathians is quiet. Two reconnoitering detachments of the enemy in Bukowina were destroyed by machine gun fire.

"In some of the advanced positions in the southern theatre from a point east of Trebinje (Herzegovina) to the frontier there was a brief artillery duel."

DUNKIRK BOMBARDED

By a Dozen Aiships from Which Hundredsof Bombs are Dropped on City

Paris, Jan. 11.—A Havas dispatch from Dunkirk says that a dozen German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk and environs Sunday. Thirty bombs were thrown by the airmen but owing to the precautions that had been taken there were few victims. The material damage was unimportant.

Headed for England

London, Jan. 11—A Zeppelin airship accompanied by three monoplanes paser over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night, according to the Daily Chronicle's French frontier correspondent. It was believed, the correspondent adds that the aircraft were headed for Dover. They were flying very high and did not attack the towns they flew over. No hostile aircraft were sighting at any point along the English coast Sunday although a vigilant aeroplane and automobile patrol was maintained as a result of the rumors that the Germans were headed for England.

WEATHER INTERFERS

Outlining Recent Events on Front Correspondent Tells of Rains.

Berlin, (via London), Jan. 10.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Tegeblatt, reviewing the situation in the West, points out how seriously the weather has interferred with operations.

"Before the war," he says, "no one would have believed that even a peace maneuver, to saying nothing of actual warefare, would be caled off like a sporting event because it was too wet, too cold or too windy. In this modern 'shovel warfare,' in Flanders, however, the German operations have been seriously affected, as has the Anglo-Belgian offensive.

"On the rest of the western front," continues the correspondent, "it has been shown that the socalled German defensive is able to reap more offensive successes than is the offensive of General Joffre. In the Argonne region, heavy French losses are the only result of repeated attempts to force back the Germans.

"EMPEROR WILLIAM A RASCAL"

Belgian Being Tried by Court Martial, So Informs Court—Imprisoned.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10 (via London, Jan. 11).—A Brussels dispatch to the Telegraaf says a court martial at Liege has sentenced the retired Belgian general Gustave Fife and Lieutenant Gille to life imprsionment on a charge of assisting 350 young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian army in France.

"The general," the correspondent adds, "asked for a death sentence, saying he disliked imprisonment. He told the court Emperor William was a rascal. He was sent to Glatz, Prussia, to the same prison where Burgomaster Max, of Brussels, is being held."

GREENVILLE, S. C., WOMAN WOUNDED IN VIRGINIA

Knocked Down and Robbed of Valuable Jewelry—Father and Friend Killed.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 10. — Mrs. Mattie A. Hughes, who in 1889 was three times tried here for the killing of her husband, George Hughes, a prominent merchant, was probably fatally shot Saturday, at Clark, Va. Her father, Isaac Waldrop, and Nicholas Coffinas were killed instantly by two burglars, who snatched diamond rings and earrings from the woman's person. She is now in a hospital in Washington.

When she was tried here, the most famous criminal lawyers in the State were in the case, and three times a mistrial resulted.

RETROGRESSIVE POLICY BEGUN

Republican Commissioners Do Away With Farm Demonstrator in Harnett.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Dunn, N. C., Jan. 10.—Considerable adverse comment is being heard relative to the new Republican board of county commissioners' action in abolishing the office of county farm demonstrator. The general assumption among Democrats is that such action is the first of a series of retrogressive steps which were predicted before the new officials assumed control of the county's administration. However, the Republicans maintain that they are living up to their pre-election promises ofeconomy, and are determined to close every office they think useless to the rank and file of their constituents.

PICTURE OF THE WRECK.

Of the Monument to Professor Mitchell Destroyed on Mount Mitchell.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 10. — Returning to Asheville today from Mount Mitchell, where he visited the site of the monument to the late Prof. Elisha Mitchell, William Barnhill, a photographer sent to the summit of the pepak by the local board of trade, confirms the story that the monument has been dynamited. He has a picture of the ruins, which he secured at the site, and brought to this city small particles of the mounment, which, he says, were strewn over the mountain wehn the dynamite exploded. He picked up a piece of dynamite near the site of the shaft.

WILSON IS CRITICISED

For Stand He Has Taken on Women Suffrage.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Representatives Mondell, of Wyoming, criticised President Wilson's position on Suffrage tonight in an address before the second annual meeting of the Congressional Union for woman suffrage. He insisted it was the duty of Congress to enfranchise women instead of leaving the question to the states.

Mr. Mondell discussed the Mondell-Bristow resolution for a Federal suffrage amendment to be voted on in the House Tuesday. While he expressed no doubt as to the outcome of the vote he declared he was confident of the resolution's ultimate passage.

"OLD HICKORY" CROWNED

Celebration at New Orleans Comes to an End

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—A ceremonial pageant representing the return of General Jackson and his troops from the battlefield at Chalmette and the "Crowning of Old Hickory" on the identical spot where Jackson was received a 100 years ago was a feature today of the last of three days celebration on the 100th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Following the pageant tedeum and pontifical high mass in St. Louis Cathedral, took place, duplicating the Thanksgiving service rendered after the triumphal return to the city of Jackson and his men.

SSOTT TO NACO AGAIN

Will Get the Signature of Villa General to His Proposal

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 10.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army left today for Naco, Ariz., where he expects to procure the signature of Governor Maytorena to an agreement already signed by General Hill to end fighting along the border.

General Villa left Juarez today. His destination was said to be Tampico where he plans to attack the Carriza garrison.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 10.—George Taylor, of Philadelphia, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet and was instantly killed near here today when the parachute of his balloon failed to open while he was giving an exhibition. Several thousand persons witnessed the accident. The body struck earth in a cemetery within one hundred feet of where the bodyof Richard Frayne, another aeronaut was found two years ago after he had been dashed to death in an accident similar to the one today.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—Physicians today diagnosed the illness of Carlisle S. Lentz, a medical student here, as foot and mouth disease. It was said he contracted the disease presumably through drinking milk from an infected cow. He is recovering.

TEXT OF BRITISH REPLY IS PUBLISHED

Continued From Page One

effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

Great Britain's admission that as to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Lord Salisbury's doctrine, quoted in the American note would be followed by the British and that foodstuffs would be held up only when destined to an enemy, also was pleasing to American officials.

Will Not Accept Views.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept Great Britain's view that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While the statistics cited show that only 45 cargoes out of 773 actually have been taken into prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released. It was not the loss already suffered by American commerce which brought forth the American note, but the desire to prevent future mistreatment. The United States also laid stress on the effect which the detentions already made had had on shippers who hesitated to export cargoes on account of hazards involved, and what was termed the indecision of the Britbe set forth in the American reply.

Officials regarded as novel the argument of Great Britain that it could not give unlimited adherence to the rules with respect to conditional contraband destined for belligerents, because Great Britain's enemies had departed "from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity."

It was suggested American commerce should not be forced to suffer because of circumstances over which the American people should have no posible control.

As a whole the British note was regarded as satisfactory, though the State Department will marshal facts to dispute some of its contentions. These will be set forthin the American reply.

Meantime changes being put into effect daily by the Allies in treatment of neutral commerce are counted upon to ameliorate the situation generally.

Text of the Reply.

The text of Great Britain's reply to the protest of the United States against British intereference with American merchant ships was made public here tonight. It follows:

"The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the American Ambassador.

"January 7, 1915.

"Your Excellency:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December.

"It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to Your Excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

"Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by Your Excellency, and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that as Your Excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

Agrees With Protest.

"His Majesty's Government cordially incur in the principle ennunciated by the government of the United States that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerents' national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the rights of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with 'bona fide' trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle to make redress.

"We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your Excellency's note seems to hold His Majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of His Majesty's government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of His Majesty's government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action.

Asks Further Consideration.

"I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently and I can therefore only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether the United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913.

"Exports from New York for November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$ 358,000	$7,101,000
Sweden	377,000	2,858,000
Norway	477,000	2,318,000
Italy	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland	4,389,000	3,960,000

Concerning Cotton.

"It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports as to which New York figures will be no guide, but His Majesty's government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

"We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics the figures above are not put forward as conclusive; and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of His Majesty's government in particular, and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

"That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious; but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool cotton exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United kingdom but of many neutral countries.

"Your Excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns from the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

"Nineteen thirteen: 15,202,000 pounds; Nineteen fourteen, 26,385,000 pounds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "other Europe,' (that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy). The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows: Nineteen thirteen: 7,271 pounds. Nineteen fourteen: 35,341,000 pounds.

Where Did Copper Go?

"With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended, not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that His Majesty's government should do all in their power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

"Your Excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and alumin which, thoug definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of His Majesty's government definitely destined for Germany.

"I cannot believe that, with such figures before them, and in such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of His Majesty's government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate steps for this purpose as are in her power.

"With regard to the seizure of food stuffs to which Your Excellency refers, His Majesty's government is prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. We believe that this rule has been adhere to in practice hitherto but if the United States government have instances to the contray we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule although we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

Cargoes That Were Detained

From the 4th of August last to the 3rd of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these there are 45 which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize court while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize court and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessel should be brought into port for examination; in no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned.

"Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another destination to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instanes. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved. The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred.

Cotton Considered Free.

"Cotton is not specifically mentioned in Your Excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of His Majesty's government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's government have never put cotton on the list of contraband, they have throughout the war kept it on the free list, and on every occasion when questioned on the point, they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice.

"But information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband; and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicious we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales; a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination justified the action of His Majesty's government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

Decision Favored Neutral

"That the decisions of British prize courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the Miramichi case. This case which was decided against the crown laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo and when the risk of loses after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

"It has further been represented to his majesty's government, though this subject is not dealt with in Your Excellency's note that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especialy rubber have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is of course difficult for His Majesty's government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war. It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of his majesty's government were admited to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States, which they believed to be destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But His Majesty's government have now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

New Situation Arises

"We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries which, so far as we are aware have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are 'bonafide' neutral.

"Since the outbreak of the war, the governorment of the United States have changed their previous practice and have prohibited the publication of manifests till 30 days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no 'locus standi' for complaining of this change, and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband, and to render necessary in the interests of our national safety the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued

Detailed Reply Later

"Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that His Majesty's government do not desire to contest the general principles of law, on which they understand the note of the United States to be discussed and to desire to restrict their action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy. His Majesty's government are prepared, when ever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous, in the interest both of the United States and of other neutrals.

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A Hard Question—But This Retired Ohio Farmer Answers It—Mr. Matteson's Statements Are Reliable.

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MONTENEGRINS as FIGHTERS

Nicholas I., King of Montenegro, the ruler who ordered the first shot fired in the Balkan War of 1912.

King Nicholas Being Cheered by His Soldiers.
Copyright, 1910, by Heinrich Sanders.

A Montenegrin Soldier.
From the Sphere.

Montenegrin Troops Retiring Over Bojana Bridge from Scutari When Forced by War Ships of six Powers to Evacuate.
From "The Struggle for Scutari," by M. E. Durham. Published by Edwin Arnold, London, 1914. Courtesy of Longmans Green Co.

Peter II., a famous Vladika or ruler of the Montenegrins in peace and war.
From "The Balkans," in the Story of the Nations. By William Miller. Published by G. P. Putnam Sons. Copyright, 1896.

Queen of Montenegro.

By Richard G. Conover.

The hallowed eve draws onward. The brothers Martinovic kindle their consecrated torches. They pray fervently to the new-born God. Each draws a cup of wine, and seizing the sacred torches they rush forward into the darkness. Wherever there was a Turk, there came the five avengers. Those who would not be baptized were hewn down, every one. They that embraced the cross were taken as brothers before the Vladika. Gathered in Cettinje the people hailed with songs of joy the reddening dawn of the Christmas morning. All Crnagora was now free.

—"Sve Oslobod" Song of "The Montenegrin Vespers."

MONTENEGRO, the Toy Nation of Europe, has been fighting hard in the present big conflict, even though her deeds of valor have not been flashed frequently in war bulletins. Bulk of territory and size of armies have so spotlighted the operations of the giant combatants that the battling of the Tom Thumb kingdom of the Balkans has been overshadowed and overlooked. But man for man, crosses and medals are as much the due of her soldiers, as they are of the fighters of the mightier war machines.

Who is Montenegro? What's she done? In the big row now on, what's her "kick in" based upon? What excuse was there for a mean bully of a nation to slap her? Bad enough it was for Austria to get after little Servia, but why spank Montenegro? Where is she, anyway—what particular section of the map shall we find her on, she is so small? All natural questions. Montenegro has satisfying answers for them, very satisfying.

During this stupendous war, when the spirits of soldier heroes zephyr into the shadowy Hall of Valhalla, there may be one entrant at whom the glory winners of the earth already resident in these famous shades will look askance.

"Who is this that claims a right to join the group of the brave and the great?" perhaps may inquire the spirit aids of Napoleon or Alexander or Frederick. Then will follow a formal challenge for credentials, and the report:—

"He is a Montenegrin private, shot a few moments ago while charging an Austrian redoubt."

"Why comes he here from such an inconsequential nation to dwell among the dead of mighty countries?" a sepulchral voice of authority may inquire from the dais down the aisle.

"He says he has had to fight for his independence all his life, and his forefathers for five hundred years before him have done likewise. He knows not the meaning of the word peace. He has not bowed his neck to the vassal yoke these five centuries, although every other nation of the Balkans, and many others on the Continent, have kissed the rod of subjugation. He has been defeated but never conquered or annexed. Yet he numbers but 500,000, and his earthly home comprises but 4,500 square miles."

"He is of us; admit him!" no doubt the spirit voices of the brave departed breathe out in unison.

For the Montenegrin soldier has not a counterpart as a never discouraged, aggressive battler among all the fighting men of the globe. Tally up his fighting ratio to fighting material that is available, and his superiority is apparent. Think of it, in a population of 500,000 this Toy Nation of Europe is able to put under arms 125,000 soldiers! This means that of every four human beings in Montenegro—women, children and babies included in this census, mind you—one is an armed and ready fighter. They figure in this martial Black Mountain country that the business of life is to fight. True, there are those who engage in trade—a few here and there—but in bulk the Montenegrin is a man who from babyhood loves to fondle firearms.

A Montenegrin must serve his flag in uniform at least forty-four years. Some of them insist on extending this service to an even half century, for they beg to march, thousands of them, when they are but twelve years old, and insist at seventy that they are good soldiers as ever they were in their lives. But the government feels compelled to keep the "too-youngs" and "too-olds" in somewhat strict leash, so this has been the military law:—

Class 1—Recruits. All males eighteen to nineteen years of age. Forty-eight days a year at drill with the army and fifteen days a year at manoeuvres.

Class 2—All males from twenty to fifty-two years of age constitute the active army. It is a straight thirty-three years of service.

Class 3—Reserves. All males from fifty-three to sixty-two years of age.

And the men of sixty-two invent lies to stay in the service longer.

Repeatedly, in time of Montenegro's dire need, it has been demonstrated that she could arm and send forth to fight, in addition to her three law provided classes, 17,500 youths between the ages of thirteen and eighteen and 38,500 old men between the ages of sixty-two and seventy-three.

Montenegro has whipped Turkey so many times that history is monotonous with the record. Her fame as a fighter, in fact, comes from the workmanlike way in which she polished off one Sultan after another. Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Albania and Macedonia failed in this formidable task many, many times, but the free steppers of the Crnagora country have been doing it for 500 years, and they have always courted a renewal of the job. To slip a few shots across the frontier into Turkish troops stationed in Albania has always been deemed an allowable—in fact, commendable—performance even in the piping times of peace. No Montenegrin king has ever been able to stop the practice. He might lose his throne if he tried over hard. He looks the other way.

Eagerness to get at the Turk was evidenced in the first Balkan War of 1912. Many months had been spent by Bulgarian, Servian and Grecian diplomatists whispering and hobnobbing and arranging for trouble. The share that Montenegro had in the formation of the confederation destined to trim the Turk was comparatively small. Yet in the last analysis, who started the war? Montenegro, of course. October 8, 1912, she issued formal proclamation of the commencement of hostilities, the more cautious Balkan States holding themselves to the issuance of an ultimatum, giving the Sultan ample time to answer. He answered October 17, 1912, with a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Servia, and Greece thereupon declared war on Turkey. It was plain that Montenegro knew her Turk better than her subsequent allies, and deemed the best diplomacy that which struck the first blow. She did it when she was not at all positive what the other three States would do through haggling diplomacy.

The pretext for the Montenegrin declaration was ample—for Black Mountain war purposes. The Turks had besieged a Montenegrin post, somewhere, and the apology of the Turkish Minister at Cettinje was not accepted. So nine days ahead of all the allies the Toy Nation sailed in. Down the mountains the Montenegrins marched. Men with a gun always in hand are ever ready. King Nicholas ordered an immediate advance into Turkish territory, and almost immediately the Albanian or Turkish frontier was reached and the first shot of the war fired.

Seven months of bombardment and siege before the ancient Montenegrin port of Scutari fell. This place had been the capital of Montenegro until 1394, when it passed into the hands of the Republic of Venice. But not by conquest. It was exchanged for a fortress the Black Mountain Vladika needed and an annual subsidy of 1,000 gold ducats. A new Montenegrin capital was established. But from that day to this Montenegrins have hankered after the port. Turkey got it as a result of wars with Venice. The more hot-headed Montenegrins have a habit of stating that had Scutari been wrested from them by force they would have had it back long ago.

The Montenegrin soldier covered himself with glory and honor during the siege of Scutari. He reached his bombardment points after sharp fights at Berane and Tusi and the capture of the Turkish fort at Chipchanik. The big guns opened on the port town October 27, less than three weeks after war had been declared. Batteries kept hard at it on the north, the west and the south, as well as from the island of Vranjina in the Lake of Scutari, where King Nicholas watched this action. This kept up with intervals of cessation, when the infantry was employed, until April 2, 1912.

On that date a general storming was ordered. The Montenegrin troops assaulted tier after tier of intrenchments in concert with a bomb throwing plan that brought them a notable but sanguinary success. Two hundred picked soldiers, each carrying a bomb, clambered up the mountain on which the defences were located, cut the wire entanglements and, getting to close quarters, threw the bombs in among the Turks. So deadly was the fire of the Sultan's soldiers that every man of the 200—selected from different battalions to divide up the glory—was killed outright.

But they had accomplished their task. The way had been opened for the rush of the storming party. The Montenegrin infantry poured into the trenches. For one more desperate hour the Turks held their ground, but the Montenegrins finally planted their flag on the ramparts, losing 300 killed and wounded in addition to the bomb throwers. Nothing more heroic was done in the war by the soldiers of any of the warring States, although the Montenegrin attack on the 2,000 feet high Tarabosh Hill from the valley upward, and again the assault of the Turkish post on Shiroka Mountain during the earlier part of the campaign, were valorous performances, indeed. The winter had also tried the mettle of the Black Mountain troops. The snowfalls were unusually heavy, the drifts being knee deep. One memorable storm lasted thirty-two hours, the wind blowing a furious gale while a Montenegrin battalion was posted 3,000 feet up Mount Kraja. The men were without tents or shelter, with the thermometer below zero. It is recorded that many of them sacrificed their greatcoats to protect the guns and ammunition.

With Scutari within his grasp, King Nicholas was halted by the arrival of the war ships of six great Powers off Scutari and an armistice. They didn't scare Nicholas. He waited a decent length of time, and that means a very short time for a man of the Montenegrin breed, and when he saw the dickering meant nothing of advantage to his country, he assaulted again, April 4. The admirals came ashore at the instance of the Sultan and told Nicholas he should "lay off" the fighting until they had settled new boundaries.

"Do I get Scutari in that new boundary arrangement?" demanded the Montenegrin king, curtly.

The admirals begged him to wait a few days and see. They didn't know themselves and were mortally afraid of doing something with their big guns for which diplomacy would court martial them afterward. King Nicholas waited until April 10. All he got then was a long communication from the Powers, meaning nothing in particular for him.

At once he ordered the bombardment of Scutari resumed and the admirals out in the harbor were scared out of their cabins as they heard the siege guns going at it again. They hurried ashore to the fighting king again, crying, "Stop it! You shouldn't do it, you know!"

They persuaded him to let up until the very latest desires of the allies—Bulgaria, Servia and Greece—could be ascertained.

King Nicholas waited. His three allies finally notified the Powers that they regarded the last propositions submitted to them as an acceptable basis for the arrangement of peace. The Montenegrin monarch disgustedly ordered an immediate assault on Brditza and Bardonjolt, the last positions to be taken in front of the coveted Scutari. On April 21 Essad Pacha, the Turkish commander, hoisted the white flag, declaring that as he had no more food he must give up. Nicholas agreed to let him march out with the honors of war. The Montenegrin standard was run up on the citadel, and the soldiers of the Black Mountain poured in. Scutari had fallen.

The admirals and the diplomatists were aghast. Here was the Toy Nation of Europe openly flouting them! Although they had let Nicholas do it all alone, the Balkan States went wild with approval when they heard the news. And at the Montenegrin capital, Cettinje, the populace were in a delirium of joy.

But the diplomatists got busy. They brought pressure to bear from every quarter. They suggested compensation in another way that would not mean the acquisition of Scutari. The Montenegrin King gave them this dignified and patriotic reply:—

"In the five hundred years of darkness in the Balkans, Montenegro did not exist by the good will of European diplomacy. Montenegro may die without Scutari, but she will die with honor."

Finally after Austria, Italy, England, France and Germany had warned Nicholas, in varying form and language, that he would be destroyed if he held on, Russia added her perhaps reluctant advice. She wanted Montenegro to keep Scutari and Nicholas knew it. But she counselled that he let go—just now—and knowing Russia for a powerful ally he gave in. Montenegro gave up hard won Scutari, receiving in its place an extension of territory to the south in the newly created State of Albania and a liberal extension on the east in the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. The campaign cost the fighting Tom Thumb country 11,200 dead and wounded. The Montenegrin soldier proved himself in 1913 the same valiant battler that he was in 1413.

A battle that the Montenegrin fighter is proud to remember was fought in the spring of 1712 in the neighborhood of Podgorica, where many another encounter took place century after century with the Turk. Sultan Achmet III. sent a picked army of 60,000 men into the Black Mountain country to reduce Crnagora to subjection. He did this because the Montenegrins had invaded Herzegovina and Albania to aid the Russian Tsar in protecting the Christians in the Sultan's dominions. The little nation was outnumbered ten to one, but they fell upon their enemy so suddenly and impetuously that he was completely defeated and driven back into Albania with a loss of eighty-six standards.

As a following of this memorable battle Montenegro within the next twenty years was three times invaded and the Turk beaten back each time. One battle during these invasions lasted seven days, during which 1,000 mountaineers put 20,000 Turks to flight, because of their advantageous position, good marksmanship and great staying qualities. The epoch was a counterpart of the Montenegrin soldier's feats three hundred years before. It is authentically recorded that between the years 1424 to 1436 there was a constant war with the Turk and no fewer than sixty-three battles fought and sixty-three victories won over Ottoman troops in these twelve eventful years.

In Montenegrin annals there is no more important event than the "vespers," so called because of their similarity to the famous Sicilian vespers. It is the St. Bartholomew's Eve of the Montenegrin Moslem, for there are plenty of this faith within the borders of the toy kingdom. The date of these Montenegrin vespers varies, according to three chroniclers, the years 1702, 1703 and 1711 all being given. But all agree that it was on Christmas Eve.

The Code Danilo provides that any Montenegrin who shall show cowardice in any way shall be compelled by law to garb himself in a woman's apron during the rest of his life. As the farmer said about the giraffe, "There ain't no such animal," and why the code provides for such punishment where men glory in fighting is hard to understand.

THE MORNING STAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 50c. per months, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1915.

The average Democrat gets nothing out of politics but he can make as much noise if he had been defeated for a fourth class postmastership.

It is claimed that it cost more than $1,000,000 in cold cash to elect Senator Penrose in Pennsylvania. His election cost more than it will be worth to Pennsylvania.

Let capital and labor get busy if we want to see something doing in this country. We have plenty to eat, so why not go to work so very body can buy bread and meat?

Every girl wants to make a man of some fellow and she is so confident that she can do it that she will try it on a mollycoddle if she can't get hold of any better material.

If Italy and Roumania do not get into the big war it will be because they have successfully resisted the diplomatic intrigue that has been aimed at getting them to take a hand.

Good times never come. We make the times good by everlastingly working. Industry, production and construction make prosperity. We slow down and call it depression. Get busy.

The courts having decided that a woman has a right to go through her husband's pockets, the Married Men's Union has decided that nothing beats a savings bank to assure the safety of money.

A few once prominent Republicans are recalled by friends who mention them as Presidential possibilities. Some them plead old age, while others are content with being in the merely mentioned class.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, seems to be afraid that a foreign army could invade the United States. Such a possibility ought not to strike the people with near so much fear as the possibility that Representative Gardner and his party might capture Washington.

Before the war in Europe, calamity howlers were howling over a condition that all of them would be glad to have today. The 'simps" did not dream that war would bring real calamity and teach us the lesson that we were well off and didn't know it.

A Chicago man charged with assault for pulling his wife's hair, got off on a technicality. He proved that he snatched her bald-headed by pulling off the hair of one of her lady friends who lent her the hair. In other words, it wasn't the wife's hair that was pulled.

Says the Jacksonville Times-Union: "A Nebraska couple married for fifty years are seeking divorce—probably though fify years was long enough to be married." Rather more likely that fifty years of spatting, snarling and hyenal relations was all that could be stood for in view of the fact that the balance of the time is needed to prepare for dying.

Even the Icelanders have amended their constitution to meet modern needs. We never will get done wondering why North Carolina voted in the last election to hold on to the carpetbagger instrument put off on "the fathers", and not framed by any dads of ours, during the era of reconstruction when robbing the State was the chief aim of our constitution makers.

Col. Roosevelt insists that President Wilson blundered when he did not protest against Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. Sit down, Teddy! You are enough to make a horse laugh. A quondam president who boasts that "I took the Canal Zone" furnishes evidence against himself for violating sovereignity of Colombia, to whom the zone belonged. That makes a comparatively mild matter of the violation of any country's neutrality. Only those who never have "took" another country's territory has any right to criticise Wilson for attending to this country's business and letting Europe's affairs alone.

CONTROVERTING THE OPTIMISTS

The recent holiday greeting of Secretary Redfield was a cheer up message to the people from a government official who had reason to believe that the New Year was a time to remind the American people that the outlook warrants them in getting busy. So it does, but in a leading editorial the New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle leads off with a fall out of the Secretary's optimism. Says The Chronicle:

"'Heartened by months of close study of the business outlook of the nation,' the newspapers tell us, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, wrote a New Year greeting to business men, bidding them just put out their hands and take the prosperity which is trying hard to be grasped. Put that addition on your shop, begin those improvements; prices are low and likely to rise, and these outlays will be less now than six months hence. 'Think of Belgium and Poland, O man with a grouch, and slink into your hole and pull it in after you; there think of your sins and your blessings.' 'Cheer up, go to work, do your level best, quit talking misery; get out and sell some goods, plant more acres, do more work than you planned, talk cheerful talk.' And so forth."

No doubt New York's great financial paper is aware that a great deal of business in America is halting simply out of fear—a lack of nerve, while it must be admitted that a resumption of business is the only thing that will cause a reaction from the present depression. Well, the country needs a restoration of confidence before it will ever get busy again, and that was what the Secretary was trying to do in getting the alarmists to get over their alarm and get busy. Yet, The Chronicle says of the Secretary's unique way of stirring us up to action:

"Here is the old assurance, now in slangy familiarity instead of a loftily beautiful rhetoric, that the sole trouble is psychological and men are just as they think they are—a basis of truth, upon which is beaten up a froth of unreality. The same official is exhorting who, some months ago, threatened business men that if they ventured to slacken production and cut down their working force because of tariff revision, the government might come into their affairs with a limelight and uncover their lack of efficiency, in which, at that time, lay whatever trouble existed. It was defective method then; it is defective grit and courage now. The "months of close study" have apparently been given under the pre-determination not to see anything which conflicts with the Washington assumption that frequent vivisection and an overhanging menace are good for business ,and those who don't like it are not right in their judgment and their consciences, because the best people are all with the administration; ergo, all who are not with us are wrong somewhere."

The Chronicle will mix politics in with business, while admitting that business is going on and will go on, though that paper asks: "Does Secretary Redfield imagine he can move owners of capital to unnecessary commitments by telling them to never mind but just rush ahead?" As we see it, however, the Secretary was not urging a rush into "unnecessary commitments." The optimists take it that he meant the resumption of business that there would be justification in.

There is warrant for it, too, for the Chronicle itself tells about the easier money market in New York. Call money on the New York Stock Exchange touched the new low mark of 2 per cent. on Wednesday, while our valued contemporary goes on to hearten us all by saying that the supply of funds in New York is "not only well in excess of demand but prospects appear to favor a protracted continuance, if, indeed, not a direct increase of this condition."

Even that is optimistic, although it is not quite so slangy as Secretary Redfield's way of appealing to the nerve of the country and urging everybody to get busy. We know that getting busy will help. That is the reason New York City has decided to spend at once $5,000,000 in improvements, so if it will help business for a city to get busy it will be helped all the more if everybody will get busy. That stands to reason. In fact, getting busy is business itself. Don't controvert the optimists. Take their advice for what it is worth.

COTTON PRICES IN GERMANY

According to the last advices received in Washington from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, on Friday, good middliny cotton was being offered and accepted for January delivery at about 18.4 cents a pound at Bremen. The Ambassador's message to the State Department by cable states that private firms in the German capital report that sales of good middling from limited stock, during the week ended December 21, averaged 20 cents a pound. The Bremen Cotton Exchange is still closed and as a consequence no statistics could be had concerning prices or the amount of cotton on hand.

At Hamburg last Friday cotton is reported as selling at 18 cents a pound. On the same day, cotton was selling in New York at less than 8 cents and the general price for spot cotton in the Southern market was from 7 5-8 to 7 7-8. There is a big difference between the price being paid in Germany and the price at which cotton is being sold in this country. However, the German price is based on the market price in the United States, the large difference in price being the cost of transportation, insurance, commissions and high exchange in money transactions between Germany and this country.

The transportation of cotton in considerable quantities has been one of the greatest drawbacks for the movement of cotton. The ships available are small, the average cargo being as low as 6,000 bales, whereas the average cargo from Wilmington during normal commerce is from 12,000 to 15,000 bales. It is announced from Washington that a way has been found to supply adequate ballast to ships sailing from American ports to Germany with cotton. That is by using phosphate rock as ballast, which would lessen the charge for transportation, as the ballast would be a source of revenue.

It is said the Germans are anxious to obtain phosphates and it has been suggested at Washington that, as phosphate rock is not contraband nor conditional contraband, cotton ships can take on phosphate rock ballast at Florida ports and then proceed to the cotton ports to take on cotton.

It is now learned that German importers are desirous of making arrangements with American cotton interests to ship phosphates with their cargoes to Germany. It is said that the Germans are willing to pay high freight rates on the phosphates, provided adequate arrangements can be made for shipment.

Possibly phosphate rock could be brought by vessel and rail to Wilmington to be available for ballast in all ships sailing for Germany. It is quite likely there is a good demand in Germany for manufactured fertilizers, large quantities of which are made in Wilmington.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF WHEAT

May wheat, as a speculative commodity, went up to $1.40 and as high as $1.50 per bushel in Chicago and New York about the middle of last week, but in the Chicago market there was a tumble of 4 cents on Saturday. However, if Italy and Roumania are going to take a hand in the war, it would seem as if the price would go up again.

The price for actual wheat is the highest in forty years, it is stated. In January, 1905, wheat dropped in Chicago to 48 3-4 cents per bushel, the lowest since the Civil War. The exports during the past week were 10,000,000 bushels, worth $14,000,000, while for the months of August, September and October shipments of food stuffs from this country to Europe footed up a value of $53,750,000. This shows a tremendous foreign demand, and if the war keeps up that demand will keep up. This is all the more reason why Southern farmers should grow plenty of food crops this year.

INVASION OF THE UNITED STATES

Construct the Intracostal Waterway and save the Nation.

Representative Gardner, of Massachussets, wants the whole country fortified because he imagines that it is possible for some foreign power to invade the United States with a trained army. It is quite possible if it were trained to march on the sea instead of having to come in transports.

It is not likely to come in transports accompanied by a big naval convoy, for that is only the nightmare of a mind not given to conceiving the difficulty of moving large and effective bodies of troops—at least armies big enough to keep from being arrested. The New York Post realizes how ridiculous is such talk as brother Gardner indulges in, for that paper remarks:

"When a history of the great war has affected the United States is written fify years hence the hysteria of the organizers of safety leagues to prevent our being invaded by the victors in the European struggle will doubtless afford one of the most entertaining chapters. No nation could possibly land 100,000 men here save after weeks and months of preparation. Probably only England, with her great sea power, could accomplish this at all. It was shown by a prominent British writer in the war scare of 1909 that to move a force of 100,000 German soldiers to England, with all their guns, ammunition, horses forage, transport and food supplies for three weeks, would take every ship in the German merchant marine, including all those in service in Asian and Australian waters and that the speed of this impossible fleet could not be much over 12 miles an hour. What such an undertaking would be across 3,000 miles of water any one can figure out from the weeks it took the Japanese to transport their army to Manchuria and for us to send a few thousand men to the Philippines."

No military power would seriously think of a long distance invasion. Part of a trained army might be slipped ashore when nobody is watching but it would have to be trained so it could keep from getting hungry, for feeding a big army after it lands would be an impossibility. Bringing and landing and transporting big guns would be another impossibility, even if a port could be seized. An army of 100,000 men would not be a drop in the bucket, and and one of 1,000,000 men would make it all the more difficult.

Attacks by powerful naval fleets would be much more feasible, so what this country needs most is a navy, if it should desire to go into that branch of militarism. So far as sea defense is concerned, the Atlantic coast needs most the Intracostal Waterway so strenuously advocated by our friends. Representative Hamp Moore and John Small. It would be ideal for a great mosquito fleet of torpedo boat destroyers, submarines, mine layers, dispatch boats, etc. With mines and submarines a plenty, no fleet which had any regard for its safety would meander around by itself anywhere on this coast.

Even Great Britain's huge fleet does not attempt to go up against Heligoland, Bremen, Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven and other German seacoast points, because it would be a waste of ships for nothing. A British naval officer, resenting London newspaper flings at the navy for "doing nothing", pointed that out as a reason a few days ago, and declared that the navy was doing something it could do and was waiting to do its best when it gets the chance without taking chances.

If Congress is going to do anything big for the national defense, let it hurry up and complete the Intracoastal Waterway from Wilmington northward to Maine and from Wilmington southward to Florida. Wilmington is the best place to begin the work, for this is a port with a commerce and as fast as the waterway is built it could be put to commercial uses. Meanwhile, for straftegic defense it would be great. It could be used to transport supplies from Maine to Tampa, and it could pour forth a swarm of ship destroyers that would prove a menace to the combined navies of the world.

However, the inland waterway is needed most for commerce, and Congress should get busy and make it the nation's next great constructive undertaking. It would be a great national asset for commerce and defense. We believe it would help to allay the great distress and anxiety of Representative Gardner.

The war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain continued six months after peace had been declared because the hostile forces hadn't found out that the war was over. However, six months of blissful ignorance in those days was nothing compared with the stupdity of Americans who don't know that the Civil War is over, although it will be fifty years in April since General Lee surrendered.

Nobody can charge the Democratic Congress with not doing things. By the way, if there is any lingering doubt about the party that carried the election last November, watch the new Congress organize as a Democratic body on the 4th of next March.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There are some things that will work out all right themselves, if only let alone.—Durham Herald.

A slaughtered hog weighing 300 pounds will bring more today than a 500-pound bale of middling cotton. Three hundred pounds of pork at 12 cents will amount to $36; a 500-pound bale of middling cotton at 7 cents is worth $35. We doubt if any farmer in the South ever dreamed that such a state of affairs would come to pass. We mentioned the other day that Mr. R. H. Buckingham refused a bale of cotton for a hog weighing about 300 pounds. Why? Because he knew that even at 12 cents the pork was worth more than the cotton.—Clayton News.

The most notable literary production in North Carolina in many years has just come from the presses of Edwards & Broughton, at Raleigh, in a book of 600 pages, recording "Events on the Lower Cape Fear." The book, as its name would imply, is the production of Mr. James Sprunt, the Cape Fear historian who has made many important historical contributions to the literature of the State. The lower Cape Fear section is rich in romance and tradition, and Mr. Sprunt has collected this in an attractive and enduring form. He has not only been successful in his search for the more valuable and entertaining of the Cape Fear history, but he has displayed a literary skill in weaving it into a completed fabric which rather exceeds the anticipations of his friends. As a book writer, Mr. Sprunt has taken his place among the foremost in the country. He has performed a historical service to the State that is noble and that will make his name endure.—Charlotte Observer.

The United States should be able to produce all the food that is necessary for home consumption with a large surplus for export to other countries. But the United States is not doing this. The lattest available figures show that the exports and imports of foodstuffs just about balance each other. The people of Canada, just to the north of us, produce 23 per cent. more foodstuffs than they consume. Argentina, down in South America, produces 48 per cent. more than she consumes. In the United States, with a rapidly increasing population, we are producing practically no more than we eat. Figures recently compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show that England produces about 53 per cent. of her food requirements; Belgium 57 per cent; France 92 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 98 per cent. These countries are now at war, and this production, already inadequate to the needs of their population, is bound to be still further reduced.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Who are the particularly strong men in the Legislature? Time and experience must be depended upon to answer this question, but of some men in the present body enough is known to justify confidence in a good account. Some fine judges of character and ability are inclined to the belief that the smartest man in the House is Seawell of Lee. Allred of Johnson, one of the aspirants for the speakership, is rated high in public expectation. The state has placed a good estimation of the developing value of the services which Forsyth's Senator, Hugh G. Chatham, will give. From Durham there is a splendid demonstration of the new business element in the legislative halls in Benehan Cameron. Moore County again contributes the services of Henry Page, one of the most conspicuous of the figures in North Carolina development and prosperity. Then there is Stubbs. It was Stubbs who, in 1883, placed Senator Matt Ransom in renomination for the United States Senate, and Stubbs has been returned to the Legislature each succeeding term since that day, barring one session which he managed to escape. W. P. Stacy, of New Hanover, is another man upon whom the public eye is focused. He is expected to go home with a worthy record. Gaston's new Senator, Arthur M. Dixon, stands high in legislative expectation and the same is to be said of Dorman Thompson of Statesville, who represents the twenty-ninth district, and of M. H. Allen of Goldsboro, one of the Representatives from Wayne County.—Charlotte Observer.

Despite the war's effects upon business, Southern cotton manufacturers appear to have an abiding faith in the future of the industry and they are investing their funds freely in extensions and enlargements in anticipation of the rush of business which is bound to come sooner or later. The Erlanger mill at Lexington, a million dollar concern, plans to spend a half million dollars in enlargements. Revolution mills at Greensboro will spend a million and a quarter; Flint Manufacturing Company, of Gastonia, is adding over 11,000 spindles. These are but a few of the larger outlays of capital on enlargements and improvements. It is said that more mill building was done in October, November and December of 1914 than in the same period in 1913—and this in the face of the war scare. Over five million dollars were announced for investment in Southern mill properties in 1914. This is a record of which we are proud. One tendency which will lead to more general prosperity is that looking to a diversity of manufactured products. A big mill has been organized at La Grange, Ga., which will make special goods for the export trade entirely, and throughout the South mills are going into the manufacture of fine goods and getting away from the coarse goods business, which once was almost universal. These reports on our activity in the textile trade are encouraging.—Charlotte News.

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SUBMIT CITY MANAGER PLAN TO THE PEOPLE

Decision Of Council Committee and Representative Stacy

Amend Present Charter by Legislative Authority in Event New Charter is Defeated—Council to Render Assistance.

A new City Charter, embodying the City Manager plan, to be submitted to the people after being passed by the General Assembly, and an amendment to the present Charter containing the necessary provisions for extending the boundaries of the City, the readjustment of ward lines and any other changes that may be considered wise, the latter to become effective in the event that the people fail to approve the City Manager proposition has been decided upon by Representative Stacy and a committee from Council composed of Councilmen Loughlin, Wood and Jones. The details of the proposed changes were not discussed but will be taken up at a meeting of Council today.

The new Charter, which in the event that it was endorsed by the people, would supersede the present Charter, would contain the necessary provisions for extending the City boundaries, the readjustment of the ward lines and other improvements that may be decided upon as necessary. If it should be defeated, the amendments to the present Charter would become effective, so that there would still be progress, no matter what the results of the election might be. The date of the election was not decided upon but will most likely be at the municipal election in May.

Representative Stacy stated yesterday afternoon before leaving for Raleigh that while it was understood that Council with the aid of the City attorney and such other assistance as it might consider advisable was to draw up the proposed new Charter and also the proposed amendments that these would of course have to meet with the approval of himself and Senator Cooper before being introduced into the Legislature.

Senator Cooper when informed last night the results of the conference between the committee from Council and Representative Stacy stated that the proposition met with his approval. Senator Cooper stated several days ago that he would be opposed to making any radical changes in the Charter without submitting it to the people. The proposed solution of the matter is understood to have been largely the suggestion of Representative Stacy.

The extension of the city boundaries and the readjustment of the ward lines does not seem to be a mooted question, practically everyone being of the opinion that these are necessary but Council several days ago went on record as being opposed to making any change in the Charter to have a City Manager without submitting the matter to the people.

Councilman Loughlin stated last night that there would be a meeting of Council either this morning or this afternoon to consider the matter in detail.

Both Senator Cooper and Representative Stacy have expressed themselves as anxious to get all local legislation out of the way by February 1, if possible, in order that they may have some time to devote to questions of Statewide importance. For this reason it is considered highly important that the question of changing the Charter be gotten out of the way as quickly as possible.

The suggestion that Council assist in drawing up the amendment to the present Charter and also in drawing up a new Charter came from Representative Stacy and it was upon his request that Council take up the question of rendering him assistance in the matter that the committee from Council was appointed by Mayor Moore.

Senator Cooper will not return to Raleigh until tomorrow, having secured leave of absence until that time. He will probably confer with a number of citizens today relative to local legislation.

The question of issuing bonds for the city in the sum of $100,000 and for the county of $50,000, which was decided upon at separate meetings of City Council and the Board of County Commissioners Saturday afternoon to be asked for for improvements, has not yet been taken up with either Representative Stacy or Senator Cooper, but it is most likely that it will be discussed with Senator Cooper before he returns to Raleigh.

MRS. W. M. COSBY DEAD

Beloved Christian Woman, of Hamlet, Died in Richmond Hospital

The funeral of Mrs. W. M. Cosby, wife of a well known and popular engineer on the Seaboard, who runs between Wilmington and Hamlet, whose death occurred in a hospital in Richmond, Va., last Thursday, was held from the Methodist church in Hamlet Saturday. The sad service was attended by a congregation that filled every available seat.

She was 49 years old and had made her home at Hamlet since her marriage, being a native of Richmond, Va. She was greatly loved by a host of friends and was noted for her sweet Christian character and for her kindly disposition. She was a member of the Methodist church.

Surviving her besides her husband are five children, these being Messrs. Walter, M. Cosby, Jr., and Robert Cosby and Misses Gertrude, Helen and Louise Cosby, all of Hamlet.

A delegation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers attended the funeral services and escorted the remains to the cemetery. Mrs. Cosby was a member of the O. I. A., an auxiliary of the Brotherhood, and took a prominent interest in its affairs.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The annual meeting of the lot owners of the Oakdale Cemetery Co., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the company's office, Room No. 3, I. O. O. F. building. A large attendance is earnestly desired. The lot owners' meeting will be followed by that of the board of directors, at which the annual election of officers, etc., will take place.

RESUME OF THE YEAR'S WORK

All Departments of Y. M. C. A. Show Gains Except in Membership —Annual Meeting.

During the past week the office force of the Young Men's Christian Association has been busy getting out the reports of the many sides of the work for the Board of Directors and for the annual meeting of the membership next Tuesday night. These reports are most interesting in that they all show marked improvement over anything that has been done by the association in former years, proving conclusively that the efforts of the public spirited citizens in giving to its yonng, men and boys a plant second to none its size in the South are bearing fruit and that abundantly.

The serious financial difficulties that have confronted the directors and still confronts them, caused mainly by the failure of many who subscribed to the building fund failing to meet their pledges in full, has hindered its progress, but notwithstanding this the work has gone forward in every department.

The religious work has grown until its compares favorably with the work as carried on by much larger associations and the Bible classes, the extension services the men's and boys' meetings are all doing efficient work. They are a large factor in helping men and boys into the church and thus becoming the auxiliary of the church. Plans are on foot to develop this very important feature this year.

The educational work of the association, which is a new feature in this association, has already proved its worth and many boys are taking advantage of this opportunity to make themselves more efficient at a nominal cost. Regular examinations are taken in every branch and certificates given.

The work of the boys' division and of the physical department has been mentioned many times in the daily papers and it is sufficient to say that both these departments are doubling last year's records and making themselves felt in the lives of the boys and young men of the entire city.

At the meeting of the Board of directors held Friday night, plans were discussed to finance the work during the coming year, and to curtail expenses in every department until a time when the financial support given the work by the members and friends will justify a forward step. It is hoped that the time will soon come when the work can reach out and make itself felt in the lives of all the boys and young men of the city for the possibilities are limitless.

The committees as named by the executive committee for this year are:

Membership—W. A. McGirt and A. B. Croom, Jr.

Finance—J. W. Yates, J. W. Stanley and C. E. Clark.

Religious Work—R. F. Coleman and V. Hall.

Physical Work—J. R. Murchison.

Boys' Division—D. H. Howes, Jr.

Educational Work—J. Laurence Sprunt and W. W. Koch.

Auditing—K. W. Price.

House—Dr. J. C. Wessel, W. B. Thorpe and L. W. Moore.

Tuesday night is the annual members meeting and at time time there will be addresses by several business men and musical numbers as well as refreshments, thus making the evening an enjoyable one. The members and friends are urged to be present.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

Number of Them Announced for Present and Next Month Here.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a number of competitive examinations at Wilmington and other places throughout the country for positions in the classified service of the government. Among the number are the following:

February 2—Specialist in cotton testing, $2,400-$3,000, and $1,800-$2,400 per year, office of markets and rural organization, Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

January 26—Milk specialist, $1,800-$2,500 per year, dairy division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

February 3-4—Ordnance draftsman, U. S. Navy Department, at $3.28 to $5.04 per day.

February 3—Topographic aid in Geological Survey, salary $40 to $75 per month.

February 3—Title attorney, formerly record examiner, in Department of Agriculture, $1,500 to $2,000 per year.

February 3—Civil engineer student, Office of Public Roads, at salaries of $720 per year.

February 4-5—Junior topographer, Geological Survey, $720 to $1,200 year.

February 3—Micro-analyst, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., $1,200 to $1,440 per year. Dairy bacteriologist, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., $1,200 to $1,440 per year.

February 3-4—Structural steel draftsman, Navy Department, $4 to $5.52 per day.

February 2—Engineer of mine safety investigation, $3,000 to $3,600, Bureau of Mines, New York.

January 30—Assistant in game preservation, Bureau of Biological Survey, $2,250 per year.

February 5—Cheese maker, Bureau of Animal Industry, $1,200 to $1,440 per year.

Any further information as to any or all these examinations may be had by addressing the secretary of the Local Board of Examiners, U. S. Postoffice Building, this city.

HELD UP CAR MAN

Conductor Turlington, of T. W. P. Co., Had Exciting Experience.

Conductor "Pat" Turlington, of the Tidewater Power Co., returning to his home after putting his car in the barn at Ninth and Orange streets early Sunday morning, was accosted by three men, presumably negroes with their faces smeared with grease and smut, at Third and Meares streets, one of the number taking hold of the conductor and demanding what he had on his person. The conductor managed to wrest himself loose from the man and drew his pistol, which, however, he said he could not get to fire.

He escaped to one of the vacant lots in the vicinity and, getting to a telephone, sent in a hurry call to the police station. Sergeants Grimsley, Howell and Officers Wood and Hunsley responded in the patrol wagon and made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but could not locate the men. The conductor escaped without the loss of anything.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (Advertisement)—tf

OVER TWO HUNDRED MEN WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

Fearing Vagrancy Charges, Negroes Wouldn't Report.

Committee of Public Bureau Completes Canvass of Wilmington—Largest Number of Unemployed Are Carpenters.

There are 262 white men in Wilmington without work, according to results of the canvass made of the city Friday and Saturday by the committee, appointed for that purpose. The trade having the largest number without jobs is that of carpenter, the number reported being 82, while laborers come next with 56. There are 38 painters reported without jobs. The others are divided up among all kinds of trades.

The negroes were wary of being included in the list of the number of the unemployed being seemingly afraid that it was a scheme to get them up before the Recorder on a charge of vagrancy. One whole square was canvassed and not a single negro was willing to be put down as being without a job. No further effort was made by the committee to include them in the canvass.

Anyone whose name has not been included in the list is requested to communicate with Mr. M. Ed. Keathley, manager of the Public Employment Bureau, who will be in the Associated Charities room in the basement of the Court House from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. If it is not convenient to call in person at the office he can be reached by phoning No. 981-J.

Those having work to be done are requested to call him up also, and he will send a man fitted to do the kind of work that is wanted. He is a contractor and carpenter and has lived in Wilmington all his life and knows practically all the working men in Wilmington personally.

In view of the large number of painters without work, it is suggested that it is a most opportune time in which to have tin roofs painted because if left bare or if the old paint is worn off, rust will soon eat them up and then there will be a job for the tinners. A stitch in time saves nine is the old proverb.

The work can be done more cheaply now than ever before and there is also a chance to get the best workman at the least expense.

Another suggestion is that old fences be repaired. When the boards are left hanging it makes the premises unsightly, and also affords a convenient means of some scalawag getting fuel altogether too cheaply.

Of course, these are only a few suggestions. Doubtless there are others just as good, and possibly a few that are better. Any kind of assistance is desirable and will be appreciated.

The canvassers found ten families in actual need of something to eat, caused either by sickness or inability to get work. These will be relieved.

List of Unemployed.

Carpenters	82
Painters	38
Laborers	56
Light Laborers	7
Tinners	7
Bricklayers and plasterers	3
Electricians	2
Machinists	3
Plumbers	4
Sheet metal workers	4
Tile roofer	1
Clerks	8
Drivers	3
Carpenters-contractors	2
Painter and contractors	2
Stationary engineers	3
Tinner's helper	1
Plumbers' apprentices	2
Paper hangers	3
Slate and metal workers	2
Carpenter and floor polisher	1
Coopers	3
Wood machinists	2
Wood turners	2
Butchers	2
Blacksmiths	3
All round mechanics	2
Ship carpenters	2
Collectors	2
Concrete workers	3
Millwrights	1
Teacher	1
Switchman	1
Printer	1
Steamfitter	1
Stonecutter	1
Total	263

NATIONAL BANKS TO MEET

Tuesday Day for Annual Meetings All Over the Country.

National banks throughout the United States on Tuesday of this week will hold their regular annual meetings of stockholders for the election of officers and directors. The National Bank act provides that these elections be held on the second Tuesday in each year. Because of the universal custom of the national banks, many of the State banks and trust companies also provide in their bylaws for stockholders' meeting for a like purpose on the same date, but so far as is recalled, only the National banks in Wilmington hold their meetings tomorrow.

It is said there will be few, if any, changes in the boards of the national banks in this city for the new year, all of Wilmingtons' financial institutions being most conservatively and wisely managed and having enjoyed a very satisfactory year's business in spite of the depression, especially in the cotton belt of the South.

Visit Schools in East

Yesterday's Raleigh News Observer: "Mr. N. C. Newbold will leave Monday for Columbus county where on Tuesday he will make an inspection of certain schools of the county which have applied for aid from special funds of the State Department of Education. He will on Wednesday visit the schools of Wilmington and on Thursday and Friday attend special meetings of teachers and visit schools of Duplin."

Arrested at Brick Yard.

Manager George W. Branch, of the Galena Oil Company, also an officer of the county, yesterday afternoon at Moore's brickyard, arrested Randolph Sanders and Sam Green, both colored, charged with carrying concealed weapons. One of the negroes threw his pistol away when approached by the officer. A call came in to the police station and the patrol wagon was sent out for the prisoners.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Southern People Rapidly Regaining Lost Confidence—Price of Cotton is Climbing.

That conditions in the South are improving, that cotton is gradually climbing back to the plane from which it dropped at the commencement of the European war and that confidence is rapidly being regained by the Southern people is indicated by recent developments in business conditions throughout the country.

In a very optimistic tone a Star man was informed yesterday by a close student of cotton conditions that while "conditions in the South have been bad, are still bad and will to be certain extent continue that way until the European conflict is over" the worse is past. Reconstruction days are upon us and prosperity ahead of us was the idea advanced.

"The recent grave situation in the cotton belt, while not over," he said, "is steadily improving. Figures given out at different points, the Federal ginning report issued Saturday and local market conditions indicate that the worst is over and that the South now faces a period of reconstruction only equalled by that following the historic conflict in the sixties.

"Lack of confidence and doubt as to the future has greatly hindered an earlier improvement in the situation but now that the people, of the South have come to know that the European war is being waged across the Atlantic ocean from the Americas and that our part of the expense is only a small item compared with that to be carried by neutrals nearer the scene of conflict, improvement is more marked and a better feeling is in evidence everywhere.

"Taken as a whole the American peotions can get the best of them for a tions ca nget the best of them for a short time only. More confidence is being shown by the people of the South, in the future, in the government, and best of all, in themselves. Cheerfulness is the key note to the situation and when a smile comes to play general across the sunny plains of the South from the broad Atlantic to the mighty Rockies, the bad conditions will fade away and we will wonder why all the worry. A close study of cotton statistics and a recollection of the fact that the price of cotton has steadily been climbing for the past six weeks will throw a spasm into the 'glooms' that have been so much in evidence throughout the South since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

"It must be admitted that conditions in the South have been bad, are still bad and will be to a certain extent continue that way until the European conflict is over. With that fact in view of the great question that today confronts the South and which the South seems to have just realized, is how to adjust matters to meet new conditions. Until recently the South seemed dazed from the heavy blow dealt its industry and unable to help itself, but the blue blood which coursed through the veins of those who put up such a fight against tremendous odds in the recent War Between the States is again active in the veins of the descendants of those brave men and a fight against odds equally as great is beginning in this the 20th century and the children of the Old South are the soldiers. The situation of today is nothing compared with that which our fathers faced years ago and when the fighting blood of the South, which is beginning to boil, is fully aroused, recent conditions will become insignificant.

"Cooperation of every Southerner is needed for the South to pull through this situation and only with this cooperation can she hope to successfully carry the burden thrust upon her."

Cotton on the local market Saturday afternoon was quoted at seven and five-eighths cents a pound which is the best price quoted in Wilmington in several months. The price has been advancing for the last six weeks and, it was pointed out if we can get anything like sufficient ships to transport our wares to Europe we can manage to meet present conditions, even if ocean freight rates are extortionate. Cotton was quoted in Bremen, Germany, Friday at 18.4 cents a pound with a large demand.

The ginning report issued by the government Saturday showed 14,47,622 bales ginned up to the first of January. The government estimate of this year's crop is nearly 16,000,000 bales, which shows that the greater part of the crop has been ginned. Except for the record year of 1911 more cotton was ginned up to the first of January this season than any other season on record. Total exports for the season amount to 2,899,414 bales, stock on hand at all ports and interior points reach 2,343,207 bales which shows in a rough estimate that something like 6,000,000 bales have been sold this season of the 14,000,000 which have been ginned. These figures speak fairly well for the holding movement.

The highest prices paid in the South Saturday were at Galveston and Houston, Texas, where the price of seven and 16-16ths prevailed. New York spot was quoted at eight cents. Wilmington price for the week stood at seven and a half until Saturday when it advaced to seven and five-eighths, the best price paid on the local market this season. Wilmington receipts for the past week were 5,953 bales, for the season 95,590 bales which is nearly 250,000 bales short of the total figure for the same period last season. Exports for the last week amounted to approximately 10,000 bales valued at more than half a million dollars.

UNEMPLOYMENT HIS THEME

Former Wilmington Rector Preaches to Baltimore Congregation

Many Wilmington friends of the Rev. R. W. Hogue, D. D., former rector of St. James' parish, this city, will be interested to know that the Baltimore papers of the past week gave especial prominence to a special sermon which he delivered last night on the "Problem of the Unemployed" at the Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension, in Baltimore. He had as his text, "My brethren, these things ought not to be."

Referring to his forthcoming sermon on a subject which has been given more than usual study in Baltimore recently, the Sun says of Dr. Hogue:

'For three months Dr. Hogue has been studying and investigating the unemployment situation and has obtained the views of railroad presidents, clergymen, Jewish rabbis, Salvation Army people and many other classes of people. He has also attended and held conferences for the discussion of the situation and will base his conclusions on the knowledge obtained from these".

Have you joined the 1915 Savings Club at the American National Bank? (Advertisement) tf

4 Per Cent Interest Compounded Quarterly Paid on Accounts

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS. THE WHITE BUILDING.

CONDENSED REPORT TO THE CORPORATION COMMISSION of the Condition of

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

at the Close of Business on the 31st Day of December, 1914.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	$1,802,106.94	CAPITAL	$ 100,000.00
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS	5,500.00	SURPLUS	200,000.00
ALL OTHER STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES	9,500.00	UNDIVIDED PROFITS	55,748.77
BANKING HOUSE	50,000.00	DIVIDENDS UNPAID	3,088.00
ALL OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	2,400.00	DEPOSITS	2,002,307.51
CASH (On hand and in banks)	404,835.34	BUILDING ACCOUNT	8,000.00
INVESTED TRUST FUNDS	94,800.00		
TOTAL	$2,369,142.28	TOTAL	$2,369,142.28

I, Jno. Lewis Williams, cashier of the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Cashier.

State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1915.

C. S. GRAINGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
N. B. RANKIN,
JNO. D. BELLAMY, JR.,
J. V. GRAINGER,
Directors.

THE ONE THING LACKING

Impressive Appeal by Rev. H. W. Koelling to Young Men—Short Talk by Mr. S. W. Armor.

Using the incident of the rich young man and Christ as the basis for his address, Rev. H. W. Koelling, pastor of the East Wilmington Presbyterian church, made an earnest and effective appeal to young men to live Christian lives at the fellowship meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. "One Thing Thou Lackest" was the subject discussed and he showed how necessary it is for every man to have Christ as his Saviour.

Preceding the address by Mr. Koelling there was a song service and a solo by Mr. J. S. Harris with Mr. W. G. Robertson as organist.

Mr. J. B. Huntington presided at the service and introduced Mr. S. W. Armor, a well known traveling salesman, who talked briefly about the work of the Gideons, an organization of traveling men which has for its purpose the placing of a Bible in every room in every hotel throughout the country. Mr. Armor has taken a great interest in this work for many years and devotes his Sundays to it.

Bibles have been placed in all the rooms in the Orton, the Southern, the Purcell and the Colonia Inn, and Mr. Armor explained that Bibles will be placed in all the rooms of the new Wilmington hotel. While a greater part of the money had already been secured, the collection yesterday afternoon was devoted to this purpose.

Mr. Armor stated that he had been on the road since 1875 and that his territory included the entire South, so that he is only able to be at home about two weeks in the year. He gave a number of instances of how the Bibles distributed by the Gideons have been the means of not only making men Christians but in some cases have kept them from committing suicide. He was heard with great interest.

Mr. Koelling showed how futile are the efforts to attain happiness and to live a really useful life without Christ. The one thing lacking in the rich young man who came to Christ was eternal life and he realized his need. He was not willing, however, to give up his wealth and so went away sorrowful. It may not always be money that keeps men from Christ. It may be the lack of a definite purpose. It may be the love of pleasure. It may be a complaint. It may be anyone of a dozen things.

It must be remembered always that it costs something to follow Christ. It takes real heroism. At the end of life we find, however, that it pays.

SNATCHED OFFICER'S PISTOL.

Fred Rafinberg, White Man, Charged With Larceny of Wood.

Fred Rafinberg, white, occupying rooms on the second floor of a building in the vicinity of the Wilmington Steam Laundry, gave Special Officer C. H. Jones a lively encounter Saturday night just before 10 o'clock, when the latter alleges that he caught Rafinberg in the act of taking a stick of wood from the yard of the laundry plant at Front and Orange streets.

Mr. J. J. Darby, proprietor of the laundry, had made complaint that each night during the cold weather wood had been missing in quantities from the yard in the rear of the works, and Special Officer Jones was detailed to look carefully after the matter in connection with his other duties at Front and Orange. Shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night he says Rafinberg entered the yard and was making off with a billet of wood when he flashed his light in his face and ordered him to drop the wook. Rafinberg obeyed and docilely submitted to arrest by the officer, who had drawn his gun in case of an emergency. Rafinbery accompanied the officer agreeably enough out of the alley, but when nearing the street he grabbed the officer's revolver, threw it up the street against a stone, breaking the weapon, and dashed to run.

Officer Jones shouted to anyone passing to stop the man and fortunately he ran into the arms of Officer W. R. Appleberry, who placed him under arrest a second time. He was locked up at the police station where an additional warrant for an assault on a female was found, and he was also held on that charge, alleged to have been committed last September. He will have a hearing before the Recorder today.

ANNUAL MEETING

The regular Annual Meeting of the Lot Owners of Oakdale Cemetery will be held Monday evening, January 11th, 1915, at 8 o'clock, at the Company's Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Building.

RICHARD J. JONES, Sec. and Treasurer.

SEMINOLE IS IN PORT.

Nothing to Report Along Carolina Coast —Other Shipping.

The revenue cutter Seminole, Capt. Preston H. Uberroth in command, arrived in port yesterday from a cruise along the North Carolina coast. She had nothing of importance to report. The vessel will take on supplies and will return to her station at the mouth of the Cape Fear river tomorrow.

The tug Tormento proceeded Saturday with the four-masted schooner Alice May Davenport for Portland, Me. The schooner was towed into Wilmington several weeks ago with her pumps out of order, her hull leaking and with several of her sails blown away by the heavy gales.

The steamer Henry Williams, Captain Hudgins in command, arrived in port yesterday with light cargo from Baltimore. The vessel sailed yesterday afternoon for Georgetown and Charleston.

The Clyde Line steamer Seminole arrived from New York yesterday afternoon and will sail this afternoon for Georgetown.

—Many friends of Mr. Henry Bishop will be sorry to hear his condition is much worse. He was stricken with paralysis more than a year ago, since which time he had improved very much, but he recently suffered another stroke and his condition is considered serious at his home, No. 916 Chestnut street.

"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters and bunions.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "TIZ" brings restful foot comfort. "TIZ" is wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy.

TRADE Bro-Mal-Gine MARK

DOES NOT DEPRESS THE HEART

AT FOUNTAINS 10-25-50¢ BOTTLES

FOR HEADACHE

THE COTTON LOAN FUND FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Tentative Distribution is Now Provideb For

Committee Announced for Many Sections of the State—Some Details of the Plan as Will Be Put Into Effect.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the cotton loan fund, recently organized in New York along lines suggested by Festus J. Wade, the wealthy St. Louis banker, there is interest in the announcement from Charlotte during the past week that the North Carolina organization for the fund is about complete and that committees have been appointed in a number of localities to administer the fund.

Mr. Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh, is chairman of the State committee, and according to the advices from Charlotte local committees at various strategic centres have been tentatively agreed upon to inestigate securities offered with which to secure loans from the $135,000,000 fund. Among the committees announced from Charlotte are the following:

Charlotte—W. C. Wilkinson, chairman; George Stephens and H. M. Victor.

Monroe—W. S. Blakney, J. R. English and M. K. Lee.

Maxton—T. O. Evans, R. L. McLeod and J. W. Carter.

Rockingham—W. L. Parsons, Leake Covington and William Entwistle.

Lumberton—A. W. McLean, chairman.

Laurinburg——Thomas J. Gill, J. L. McNair and Walter H. Neal.

Wadesboro—W. L. Marshall, L. D. Robinson and J. D. Leak.

Wilmington—H. C. McQueen, chairman; C. E. Taylor and William Calder.

Newbern—J. B. Blades, T. A. Uzzell and J. A. Bryan.

Fayetteville—S. W. Cooper, Frank H. Stedman and H. W. Lily.

Raleigh—T. B. Crowder, B. S. Jerman and E. C. Duncan.

Tarboro—George A. Holderness, W. S. Clark and Henry Johnson.

Washington—Jonathan Havens, A. M. Dumay and John D. Sparrow.

Rocky Mount—J. C. Braswell, T. H. Battle and J. B. Ramsay.

Wilson—John F. Bruton, S. H. Anderson and R. G. Briggs.

Greenville—J. L. Little, C. S. Carr and F. S. James.

Kinston—C. F. Harvey, N. J. Rouse and R. C. Strong.

Goldsboro—Frank K. Borden, George A. Norwood and J. M. Allen.

In a circular letter recently issued by State Chairman Brown, the following explanation of the fund is made:

Details of Cotton Loan Fund.

"The voluntary bankers' pool, or syndicate for lending money on cotton, has been completed, and that fund is now available. One hundred million dollars have been subscribed by bankers outside of the cotton States. The balance of the fund, $33,333,333, is to be taken by local banks in the South, through which applications for loans may be forwarded, but only as such applications are made.

"The owner of cotton may apply through his local bank for a loan to be paid within one year from February 1, 1915. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Unless otherwise ordered, no applications will be received after February 1, 1915. Cotton offered as security will be valued at 6 cents per pound 'middling' grade.

"Margin required, 20 per cent., or, say, for a loan on 10 0bales of cotton, warehouse receipts for 120 bales would be required. The cotton must be thoroughly, certified to be in good condition, and not exposed to weather.

"Warehouses must be approved by a local committee, and of such character that the bank which forwards the application will be willing to warrant their validity. No loans made on cotton stored in borrowers' own warehouse.

Check With Application.

"With the application, the bank must forward its check on New York for one-fourth of the amount of the loan applied for, as a subscription to the syndicate fund, for which the bank will receive a class B certificate bearing six per cent interest. These certificates will be transferable and probably available for rediscounting.

"The bank must guarantee prompt payment of interest, warehouse charges, costs of insurance, etc.

"When application is approved by the local committee, it will be forwarded to the chairman of the State committee, and after approval by that committee, it goes to the office of the cotton loan committee in New York for their approval, upon which a check will be forwarded for the proceeds.

"Three per cent. of the amount of the loan will be retained by the cotton loan committee as a guarantee against expenses and possible losses. It is estimated that expenses will not be more than one-eighth of one per cent. and that the loans will be so carefully safeguarded as to prevent loss. The local committees are urged to exercise the utmost care in placing loans. No less should be possible in North Carolina.

Must Be Approved.

"The Cotton Loan Committee expects loans to be recommended only when the members of the local or State committees have obtained sufficient information with respect to a particular applicant to convince them that he is a man of business integrity; that, in addition to the security, the obligation represented by his note is of value, and that he has established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. In other words, it considers that the fund has not been established for the purpose of practically buying cotton at the price stipulated, but in order to relieve the necessities of cotton owners who, with respect to both the moral and financial risk, measure up to the requirements of conservative banking.

"No committee and no bank is permitted to charge for its services, so that expenses will be limited practically to clerical work, stationery, postage, etc.

"All cotton must be graded in accordance with the United States government standards, and the grade shown on receipt, with the weight of each bale.

"The Cotton Loan Committee will not consider loans on less than 100 bales of cotton, but in order to afford the holders of small amounts of cotton the opportunity of borrowing from the fund, a number of applications for loans may be combined until the security offered aggregates 100 or more bales of cotton of the required grades (None of which shall be under 'low middling.') But none of those small lots shall be less than 20 bales, or including margin, 24 bales.

"Insurance must be carried in approved companies, and made payable to the holders of the warehouse receipts.

"Assurance must be given that there are no prior liens of any kind on the cotton to the entire satisfaction of the committee.

"The required information noted above must be written or printed on the warehouse receipts."

Paris, Jan. 10.—A bust of Great Leman, defender of Liege, who is now a German prisoner, was crowned with a laurel wreath in the Trocadero today. Representatives of the French and Belgian governments and 5,000 Parisians were present at the ceremony. Jean Richepin, the dramatist, declaimed "the Marseillaise."

SOCIAL

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Mrs. S. A. Stockard and children returned to Wilmington yesterday after visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Ashe."

* * *

Miss Nellie Moore, of this city, returned home yesterday from a four months' visit to relatives and friends in Pennsylvania and Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

The following from Saturday's Raleigh News and Observer will be read with interest by Wilmington friends of Mr. Calvert: "Mr. and Mrs. John S. Calvert arrived in the city this morning from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and are visiting Mrs. W. S. Wilson at The Elms. Later they will visit Mrs. Calvert's father, Major W. A. Graham, at his home on Edenton street."

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Polvogt, of Wilmington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lucille, to Mr. Ferdinand Duls, the wedding to occur April 7. The bride-elect was a former student at Elizabeth college and is a bright and accomplished young woman. She is pleasantly remembered here as a frequent guest of Miss Rosamond Lucas. The wedding is to be quite a brilliant event and Miss Lucas will be one of Miss Polvogt's attendants."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. R. D. Johnson, of Warsaw, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. Frank Thompson, of Jacksonville, N. C., was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. A. C. Johnson, of Monroe, was registered at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

—Messrs. W. B. Brice and Z. J. Carter, of Wallace, were guests at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mallard, of Shallotte, were guests at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

—Mr. J. P. Hilliard, of Norfolk, Va., a well known traveling man, is a guest at the Hotel Wilmington.

—Messrs. J. W. Mason and W. S. Vaughn, of Rocky Mount, are guests at the Hotel Wilmington.

—Mr. B. W. Hopgood, a well known traveling salesman, of Durham, is spending a few days in the city on business.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLONS TO GATHER TOMORROW

For Forty Day Session—Blease Goes Out of Office on Nineteenth.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 10.—South Carolina's general assembly will meet Tuesday for a 40-day session. Legislation will be considered on child labor, compulsory education, medical inspection of school children, State-wide prohibition and the state's tax system.

Richard I. Manning will be inaugurated Governor on January 19, succeeding Cole L. Blease, who will have served t woterms of two years each.

INSTALLATION OF PASTOR

Presbyterian Ministers of Wilmington Take Part in Service at Winter Park Church.

Rev. Andrew J. Howell was installed as pastor of Winter Park Presbyterian church last night, at an impressive service which was presided over by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. There was a large congregation present and following the sermon by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and installation service, each member extended the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Howells at an informal reception in the church.

The other members of the commission appointed to install Mr. Howells were Rev. J. S. Crowley, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church, who delivered the charge to the people; Ruling Elder W. H. Sprunt, of St. Andrew's church, who charged the people, and Ruling Elder S. A. Matthews, of Immanuel church.

Dr. McClure took as his text First Peter 5:4. His discourse was an able and scholarly exposition of the duties of the pastoral office and its rewards and he was heard with the greatest interest. Dr. McClure is a notable example of the successful pastor and with his long years of experience was able to make the sermon one of great practical benefit to pastor and people alike.

An enjoyable feature of the service was a solo by Mr. Herbert Jones.

The church was erected several years ago by the late James H. Chadbourn, as a memorial to his son, and has been in charge of Mr. Howell since its founding. It was first a mission of the First Presbyterian church, but was organized as a church last summer. A call was extended to Mr. Howell to serve as pastor several months ago.

Being situated in a growing community, the church has also experienced a like growth in membership, and has made splendid progress along all lines.

Three new members were added yesterday, making a total membership of 60. The Sunday school has also increased in numbers and there were 94 pupils present yesterday afternoon.

NEW METHODS IN EDUCATION

Prof. J. Liberty Tadd, Philadelphia, a Wilmington Visitor.

An interesting and distinguished visitor to Wilmington is Dr. J. Liberty Tadd, principal of the Public Industrial Art School, of Philadelphia, who, convalescing from a recent illness, is the guest in Wilmington for a few days of his son-in-law, Dr. John Forsythe Little, on his way to Florida, where he will spend some time for his health.

Dr. Tadd has been spending much of his time while in Wilmington at the home of Dr. Morris M. Caldwell, No. 404 North Third street, with whom Dr. Little will practice in this city, and while here a number of those prominent in local educational circles have called upon him.

Dr. Tadd is an authority on industrial art in the schools and has written one or more books on the subject, notably, "New Methods in Education," which has already been printed in several editions in the English, the German and Russian languages. He is not only principal of the Philadelphia school, in which he has as pupils some of the wealthiest and most cultured people in Philadelphia, but he also conducts a summer school in the Adirondacks and is known on both sides of the Atlantic for his notable achievements in this advanced educational work, having lectured at numbers of the leading educational centres here and in Europe.

Among his callers last evening was Mr. John J. Blair, superintendent of the Wilmington schools, and who, as a member of the faculty of the Summer School at the University of Virginia, has made use of some of Dr. Tadd's text books, though never having had the pleasure of meeting him before. They chatted quite pleasantly together at the home of Dr. Caldwell last evening and Mr. Blair secured a promise from Dr. Tadd to make a brief, informal address to the teachers' meeting at Hemenway school this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Later, upon Dr. Tadd's return from Florida, Mr. Blair hopes to have him deliver an address here, which will be illustrated with a number of views showing his work more comprehensively.

Dr. Tadd is a most interesting conversationalist and many who have had the pleasure of meeting him are impressed with the need of some such training in the Wilmington schools.

The course of work as laid out in Dr. Tadd's school is a method of elementary art education and manual training that does not require a great amount of time or an expensive equipment. All attempts, heretofore, Dr. Tadd says, have been found utterly impracticable in the lower schools. Most of the systems devised require expensive equipments, and more time than can be offered. After trying 19 different branches of handwork, Dr. Tadd has been led to fix on certain things as fundamental to any real system of art and manual training and these six are drawing, designing, clay modeling and wood carving. And in the working out of the application of these fundamentals, certain features, radically characteristic of the system have been evolved, such as systematic sequence of classes, correlation of subjects, memory work and real nature study.

Dr. Tadd will explain these things more fully at his informal address to the teachers of the city schools at the meeting this afternoon.

A CHALLENGE TO SERVICE

Rev. John M. Robeson Preached Inspiring Sermon at Church of Good Shepherd—At St. John's

Rev. John M. Robeson, of Millwood, Va., preached an inspiring sermon at the church of the Good Shepherd yesterday morning, his discourse being a challenge for an enlarged service to the Master during the ensuing year. He preached at St. John's Episcopal church last night and was heard by a large congregation. Bishop Darst was present at the service and occupied the chancel, this being his first public appearance in his official capacity since his consecration.

Mr. Robeson used as the basis for his sermon yesterday morning a portion of the fifth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel in which is described the incident where Peter was told by Christ to launch out into the deep and let down his net for a draught.

Mr. Robeson, who was one of the attending presbyters at the consecration of Bishop Darst, stated that he was indeed grateful to accept the kind invitation of Archdeacon Noe to preach at this church. It is natural that as we stand at the beginning of a New Year, he said, that as we look back over the one that is gone that we should find in the record many things that we should like to change, were we given the opportunity.

Peter knew little about Christ, having only what might be termed a speaking acquaintance, he continued, and he no doubt felt greatly flattered when he was asked for the boat to be used as pulpit for the Master while He taught the people. When the second request came to launch out into the deep he obeyed, but not willingly, as he thought it would be of no use for he had fished all night and had caught nothing. However, when he had let down the net and caught a great mulitude of fishes, Peter realized that the power of God was present, and was being used in his behalf.

The incident is a picture of what happens in every Christian's life sooner or later. We are all alike in our desires, our aspirations and in our aims. When the challenge comes to us to do something for the Master we are apt to say that we have toiled all these years and have accomplished nothing, so what is the use of trying to do anything now.

There are three things that Peter did which may well be practiced by Christians in all ages. The first is that he listened intently and heard what Christ had to say. Having heard the command, he obeyed and after witnessing a wonderful manifestation of God's power he acknowledged his own dependence.

The speaker made an urgent appeal that Christians would realize that the church is something more than a safe depository for souls. The object of the church, he declared, is to reveal the Master to men but the vision of the Christian must not be confined within the four walls of the narrow confines of a church but must be as broad and as wide as humanity.

Man is ever ready to make excuses and too often they are mere pretenses. How much better it is not to be shocked into a realization of the wonderful power of God as Peter was but to grow into it. After we have known Christ and have felt the influence of his spirit upon our lives, we must acknowledge him openly.

THEATRICAL

Owing to the many requests Manager Daum, of the Bijou Stock Company, will have the Bijou Quartette sing at each performance this week. This organization jumped into instant favor at the Academy during the past week, as it is considered by many one of the best heard here in years. Great interest is also being shown in the presentation next Wednesday and Thursday of the beautiful drama, "Tempest and Sunshine." The book has probably been read by many residents of Wilmington and crowded houses will, no doubt, greet the offering. Seats will go on sale Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Ladies will be admitted free tonight for the presentation of "Just Plain Folks," under the usual conditions. "Go and enjoy a laugh," is the invitation given by the Academy management.

Six Pictures—New Grand Today.

This is going to be just the dandiest kind of week in the way of movies for the people of Wilmington, because their favorite spot, the New Grand, has prepared some extra big things for their delectation and it goes without saying that this handsome theatre will daily pack 'em in. The New Grand will make a glorious start of the week. With a show consisting of six magnificent films, with comedy especially to the fore and a perfect riot, it will inaugurate the week today. Every other day will be big, too, because Mary Pickford and John Bunny both appear tomorrow, midweek will come "The Million Dollar Mystery," Thursday there will be a great surprise show, Friday comes "Zudora," etc. Verily, it can be seen that this is going to be some week. Today's show will be particularly strong for fun, which will tickle every one, to be sure. "Sophie's Fatal Wedding," one of those convulsing "Slippery Slim" films heads the list, with Lubin's "Brown's Cook," in which Mabel Paige plays the lead, coming a hot and furiously mirthful second. "He Wanted His Pants" is another merry one. Its very title indicates that it is a howl for joy. Then will come yet another big comedy, "It's a Bear," in which those popular comedy folks, Arthur Housman and Lalu Gorey, will appear. This quartette of fun pictures will make folks yell with joy. So if you are looking for fun don't miss today's show at the New Grand.

But as well as the mirthful side the dramatic has been looked after, because two of the leading and latest films in this line will be screened. One will be "The Moonshine Maid and the Man," a thrilling Vitagraph, with Helen Gardner and Rex Hitchcock in the stellar roles, while the other wil lbe Lubin's beautiful dramatic, "A Believer in Dreams," with Florence Williams and Edward Peil in the leading parts.

"The Accusation"—Bijou.

Today the popular photoplay house of Wilmington inaugurates what is destined to be another record-breaking week, with a galaxy of the biggest offerings yet seen in Wilmington.

Today's rousing bill of movies is headed by that mammoth and notable Victor two-reel drama, "The Accusation," in which Rosemary Theby and Harry Myers play the stellar roles as only this popular pair could enact them. It is a play dealing with society and the other half of the world in conflict, where a society "climber" spurns a working girl he has wronged and compels her to bring a false accusation against his rival for the hand of a society girl. It's a vital story, and told in a gripping fashion that will appeal to everyone. Moreover, it has a touching, human vein running through it, with a powerful emotional appeal to those whose sympathies are with the weak and fallen of womankind. The story is logically and clearly told, and the entire drama is splendidly enacted. Besides the above stars, Neil Moran and Brinsley Shaw are seen in leading roles in this great production.

"Left in the Train" is a notable Thanhouser Mutual dramatic release that follows on today's big bill, and will be found an exciting and thrilling single reel drama.

A notable comedy offering is "Who Stole the Bridegroom?" a Nestor featuring Eddie Lyons, Bess Meredyth and Lee Moran, in the leading comedy roles. It's a rattling, lively comedy number, well acted by these big stars of comedyland, and will be found one of the biggest of all Nestor releases.

A rousing big Keystone ends the bill. It is "His Musical Career" and is another one of those great slap-stick affairs that have made the Keystone brand so popular.

Masonic Temple,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11, 1915.

MUNSON COUNCIL, NO. 4, R. & S. M.

The regular Assembly will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

Work in Royal and Select Masters' Degrees.

All Companions are urged to attend.

By order T. I. M.

R. C. DeROSSET, Recorder.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

NOW PLAYING

"The Bijou Stock Company"

—IN—

"Just Plain Folks"

The Prettiest Story Every Written—New Vaudeville—Regular Prices.

10c——20c——30c

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY.

10c——20c

Dr. C. L. Pridgen

General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

508 Market St. 'Phone 2085

OFFICE HOURS:

9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

Read Star Business Locals.

Two Prices

All Coat Suits and Coats Are Now

$5 and $10

Last Reduction.

A. Brown

The Store That Sells WOOLTEX

ROSEMARY THEBY

—and—

HARRY MYERS

—In—

"THE ACCUSATION," TWO REEL VICTOR DRAMA

Thrilling and Telling Drama of Society Life.

"Left in the Train"

Big Thanhouser Dramatic Feature.

"Who Stole the Bridegroom?"

Nestor Comedy, With Bess Meredyth and Eddie Lyons.

"His Musical Career"

Big Keystone Comedy.

BIJOU

"Wilmington's Cozy Corner"

Six Big Pictures

NEW GRAND

TODAY

5—CENTS—5

PLENTY OF LAUGHS PLENTY OF THRILLS

"SOPHIE'S FATAL WEDDING" Big Chuckle Film, With "Slippery Slim"

"BROWN'S COOK" Another Big Howl, with Mabel Paige.

"HE WANTED HIS PANTS" Still Another Mirth Rouser.

"IT'S A BEAR" Immense Tramp Comedy Picture.

"A BELIEVER IN DREAMS" Beautiful Dramatic, with Star Cast.

"MOONSHINE, MAID AND THE MAN" With Helen Gardner and Rex Hitchcock.

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" WEDNESDAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY of New Hanover:

By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale in a certain mortgage made by Charles R. Mason and wife, M. F. Mason, to the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, dated the 26th day of August, 1912, and duly recorded in Book 69, at page 268, Public Records of this County, Default having been made in the payment of the obligation secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at noon, on the 10th day of January, 1915, at the Court House door of this county, the following described piece or parcel of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover, and Harnett Township, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake at low water mark on Middle Sound, a little north of the mouth of the first Branch South of Page's creek, the corner of a tract of land now or formerly owned by Charles Waters, and running thence with said Waters' line north forty (40) degrees west one hundred and twenty-one (121) poles and two (2) links to the line (corner) of a tract of land formerly owned by W. F. Alexander, being the corner of the lands formerly owned by said Waters and B. B. Humphrey, and the said lands herein conveyed; thence with said Humphrey's line North thirty-five (35) degrees east, ninety-two (92) poles, to a stake at the mouth of Red Mill Branch; thence from this stake along Page's Creek at low water mark to Middle Sound, and thence along low water mark of said Sound to a point of beginning, containing sixty-seven (67) acres, more or less.

Dated and posted this 10th day of December, 1914.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO., Mortgagee.

Postponed to 12:00 Noon, Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO.

A NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION

Open a Savings Account as a New Year's Present for yourself and for every member of your family.

DEPOSITS made now and until January 2nd, 1915, inclusive, draw interest from January 1st at Four Per Cent.

OUR NEW HOLIDAY SAVINGS FUND CLUB is still open. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in Wilmington are paving the way to success by putting their money into this fund.

Start an account now and in addition to inviting success, see if you won't be happier next Christmas than ever before.

DON'T FORGET TO JOIN TODAY

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Chestnut Streets

(Old Murchison National Bank Building.)

WE HAVE THE NEW

Autographic Kodaks

IN STOCK.

Date and Title Your Negatives Permanently, When You Make Them.

The Places you visit, the Autographs of friends you photograph, the Age of the Children, at the time the pictures are made, and the date. All these notations add to the value of your picture record.

Let us show you how simple it is.

WOODALL & SHEPPARD, Inc.

'Phone 131-132. Academy Advance Sales

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Egg, Stove and Chestnut, Logan Lump and Pocahontas, Run of Mine.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

750,000 Shingles, All Grades and Sizes.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Everything in This Line.

We Offer Close Prices, Prompt Service and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.

W. B Thorpe & Company

'Phone 789.

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.

MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$23.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.

T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

50 sacks Seed Rye.
15 sacks Seed Wheat.
500 rolls Bagging.
700 bundles Cotton Ties.
2000 bbls. Flour in sacks and in barrels and half-barrels, wood.
200 bags Coffee.
300 bbls. Molasses.
3000 kegs Nails, both wire and cuts.

Also all kinds of Canned Goods, Cakes and Crackers, and last, but not least—Western Gun Shells of all sizes.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wilmington, North Carolina

A Treat

to the buying public to see and participate in the new and popular articles of jewelry which the SEASON and LATEST CREATIONS has made the theatre of attraction at our store.

GEO. W. HUGGINS

The Jeweler

Star Business Locals Get Results

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

REVIEW OF LOCAL MARKETS

Marked Improvement in Cotton Conditions with Half Million Exports During Week

The local cotton market has showed marked tendency toward permanent steadiness during the past week and prices which opened on Monday above the close of the Saturday previous have not only held steady all the week but advanced an eighth of a cent a pound on Saturday. Receipts have been fairly normal and the usual one cargo of exports has been maintained. Exports for the week amount to practically $500,000 again.

Opening on Monday at seven and a half cents a pound that price held good during the entire week until Saturday when it advanced to seven and five eighths. Compared with other Southern markets that price is fairly reasonable, only a few of the larger ports paying more for spots. Galveston and Houston, Texas, quoted the highest prices on Saturday with 7 15-16 while only one port on the South Atlantic paid more than Wilmington.

Receipts were almost normal, being 5,953 bales as compared with 7,442 bales for the same week last season. Receipts the week previous to last week were 5,682 bales. The mid-week days showed the heaviest receipts with Wednesday, Thursday and Friday netting more than a thousand bales each day. Receipts form the season at the local port amount to 95,590 bales as against 318,779 bales, a shortage of nearly a quarter of a million bales. This difference is accounted for because of the conditions prevailing at the opening of the season which almost prohibited the sale of cotton. All Southern ports show a like decrease in receipts while some not quite as heavy a loss as others. Stock on hand in Wilmington Saturday afternoon was 40,480 bales.

A tendency toward dullness is shown in the naval stores markets which are somewhat below normal in both prices quoted and receipts. Spirits of turpentine receipts last week were only 21 casks as against 43 casks a year ago and the highest price quoted last week was 42 1-4 cents as against a minimum of 43 quoted last year. Spirits were quoted nominal on the market three days of last week.

Rosin showed some life with receipts of 150 barrels as against 131 barrels last year and with a price which remained the same throughout the week. Values quoted were $2.95 for small and $3.05 for large. Last Year's prices varied some ten cents with a average price of $3.50.

Tar receipts totaled 733 barrels as against 149 barrels last year but the price did not hold up to the finishing of the previous week. Quoted at $2,000 per barrel and 8 cents per gallon on Monday it dropped to $1.80 per barrel and 8 cents per gallon on Tuesday which price it maintained during the week. Last year's price was $2.50 and 10 cents during the entire seven days.

Crude turpentine showed the heaviest loss in prices of any of the naval stores products. Quoted last week at $3.50 for soft, $3.50 for vergin and $2.50 for hard the prices dropped to $3.00 for soft $3.00 for virgin and $2.00 for hard, which same prices prevailed during the entire week for last year also.

The American passenger steamer City of Savannah cleared on Wednesday for Rotterdam with a cargo of 9,529 bales valued at approximately $400,000. The Norweigian steamer Osborn cleared on the same day for Odense, Denmark with a cargo of 3,000 tons of oilcake valued at $60,000. The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee carried a few hundred bales of cotton to New York Saturday afternoon.

The peanut and produce markets remain as they stood last week with practically no change.

COTTON SITUATION.

Market Shows a Broadening Tendency. General Trend Better.

New York, Jan. 9.—The most noteworthy feature during the week was the improvement in general sentiment, and as a consequence a broadening of operations. There is more interest shown on the part of people who usually pay no attention to cotton, a strong appeal apparently being made on account of the price of the staple and the fact that it is still below the cost of production. These two factors have exerted a great influence in favor of purchases for a long pull and many contracts have unquestionably been taken out of the market for the time being. There is also continued good buying of contracts by Liverpool and the Continent. One of the chief factors in favor of the constructive position is the better understanding of the new contract, which demands a high grade of staple, and is undoubtedly checking hedge sales that ordinarily would have been made against cotton that grades low. There is much talk of exports being curtailed on account of the current high ocean freight rates, but foreigners continue good buyers of the actual, and with cotton selling at between 20 and 22c. in Bremen as against 8c and below, here, it is not likely that high freight rates will interfere with purchases for some time to come. In a recent report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the American ambassador at Berlin is quoted as saying that it is not a question of how large the market for cotton in Germany is, but how much cotton can be shipped to Germany. He estimated demand in Austria at 800,000 bales. Italy is also prepared to take a much larger quanity than heretofore, the American ambassador of that country claiming that at least 1,000,000 bales can be sold there as against a very much less amount in former years. The real trouble so far as the export trade is concerned lies more in the lack of transportation facilities than in the cost, but even with this handicap exports give every indication of increasing, and they apparently will increase up to the limit of our shipping capacity.

As was to be expected, the acreage question is receiving more and more attention, and all trustworthy advices from the South on this point are being eagerly sought. One of the most successful and progressive farmers of Georgia writes that in his opinion acreage will be cut fifty per cent., while there will be a decrease in the consumption of fertilizer of about seventy-five per cent. He says "I never saw such a change in agriculture in all my life. It seems as if the whole cotton belt will be sown in grain." There is no disguising the fact that the Southerner has an inherent love for cotton and from an agricultural standpoint he probably knows little else, but if he gives his whole attention to it this year it will unquestionably mean a poverty-stricken South. The present prices for cereals and other foodstuffs compared with the low price and big supply of cotton constitute a strong incentive to diversification, and there is little doubt that the cotton farming community as a whole, cognizant of real conditions as they exist, realizes that one-crop farming this year means soil depletion and distress, while diversified farming will bring increased fertility, higher credit and much better financial results.

The market developed a reactionary tendency during the week, the possibility of which was suggested in last week's review. At the decline, however, new buying was encountered, which resulted in a continuation of the upward movement. Although the undertone continues firm, the market is beginning to present a more two-sided aspect, which is quite natural when the magnitude of the advance is taken into consideration. Everything considered, however, there seems no reason to change our advice to buy on the reactions, although it would appear equally wise for the time being at least to accept profits on the strong spots.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

SENTIMENT MORE HOPEFUL

Speculative Conditions on Stock Market Much Better—London Exchange Rate is Normal.

New York, January 10. — Speculative sentiment in the New Year's first week of operations on the stock exchange was distinctly hopeful. Sales for foreign account continued in evidence, though not greatly affected by the reopening of the London exchange. The fall in sterling exchange to the lowest level since the panic of 1907 offered inducements to foreign liquidation here. The effect of artificial credit measures abroad was seen in the failure of low exchange to move more than a slight amount of gold to New York and in the purchase of gold here to establish a deposit credit for the Bank of France.

Quick absorption of the Argentine loan and similar undertakings proved the strength of this country's credit position in the exchange market. Federal Reserve banks, lacking demand for discounts, were authorized to invest in municipal warrants, pending the taking up of surplus facilities of member banks. Bond issues were announced by the Pennsylvania and St. Paul roads.

Buying orders from railroads, extensive resumption of mill and factory operations in various fields, estimated reduction of copper stocks in December and some recovery in the price of the metal directed special attention to the apparent improvement in business. Increase of working forces was reported from many directions.

Wheat prices rose sensationally, with urgent demand from home and foreign sources. Flour prices also advanced. Further large exports of cotton served to keep up its price.

There was no special feature to the week's bond market, aside from the weakness in some low-priced issues. In government bonds the registered 4s advanced ½c, and Panama 3s, coupon and registered, ½ per cent. on call.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Henry Williams, Hudgins, Baltimore, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Str. Seminole, Packer, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 4,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Finke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 8.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 80@90c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 10@12 cents.

SHEEP—No sale. Lambs, $1.50 to $2.50 per head; very dull; no sale.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; dull.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 23c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. lb.; very dull.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.

EGGS—28@29c. per doz.; very dull.

FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDS.

(Wholesale Price Quotations of Saturday by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

Flour—Fancy Patent, $6.25 to $6.50 (car lots).

Corn—Domestic, $1.00; Imported, 95c.

Meal—98 lb. bag, $1.95 to $2.00.

Oats—Mixed, 60c; white, 65c. bu.

Hay—No. 1, Timothy, $24.00; No. 1, Mixed, $23.00 ton.

Middlings—$32.00 per ton.

D. S. Sides—From 12¼ to 12¾.

Plates—From 11c. to 11½c.

Lard — From 7¾ to 8c., according to quality.

Coffee—From 9 to 12c.

Rice—Broken, 3¾c. to 4c.; Japan, 4¾c to 5c. Fancy Hear, 5 1-4c. to 6c.

Sugar — Granulated — Basis 5¼c; lower grades, usual difference.

Molasses — Black strap, 15c; mixed, 28c; Fancy Porto Rico, 40c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 8.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady; new crop, fancy hand picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts — Weaker. New crop Jumboes, 65c.; fancy, hand picked, 60c.; No. 1, machine picked, 50c. per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

CLEWS BUSINESS FORECAST

War Is Still the Dominant Factor on Money Market—London Stock Exchange Opens

(Special to The Star)

New York, Jan. 9, 1915.—The first week of the new year has shown no diminution of the recuperative influences observed in our previous advices. The war is till the dominating factor, and must so continue until peace is in sight. No great changes in this respect appear to be anticipated until military preparations are energized by the approach of spring. For the time being the contending armies are at a deadlock, which can only be broken by vigorous fresh initative. The London Stock Exchange reopened on Monday with scarcely a ripple. Transactions there have been relatively unimportant owing to the numerous restrictions still imposed. London, however, seems to be thoroughtly adjusted to war conditions.

The effect of the war upon its security markets is shown in the fact that the total new British issues for the year amounted to about 512,000,000 pounds against 196,000,000 pounds a year ago. The figures for 1914 included the war loan of 332,000,000 pounds but not the 77,000,000 pounds of Treasury bills. Of the new issues nearly 81,000,000 pounds went to British possessions, 12,000,000 pounds to Russia, 35,000,000 pounds to other European countries and 10,000,000 pounds to the United States. Last year British investments in the United States were about 18,000,000 pounds and the year before 23,000,000. Outside of war loans, the largest single field for British investments continues to be railroads, especially in India and Canada.

The total issues of new capital in the principal States of this country in 1914 amounted to $1,426,000,000 compared with $1,645,000,000 for the previous year, a decrease of $209,000,000. These new issues for 1914 include $648,000,000 for bonds, $525,000,000 for notes and $262,000,000 for stocks. The changes indicate an increase of $42,000,000 in railroad bonds and notes, but a decrease of $66,000,000 in railroad stocks. In industrial corporations there was a decline in all issues amounting to $10,000,000 in bonds, $51,000,000 in notes and $123,000,000 in stocks. These figures show conclusively the depressing effect of the continued attacks upon business interests by the various legislatures.

It is quite evident that at present our industrial activities are not keeping pace with the natural growth of the country. Enterprise has been checked. Capital is relatively idle, and must be accumulating in spite of diminished profits in many lines of industries. As confidence is restored enterprise will revive, capial will come out of hiding and the investment situation should gradually improve. Although the usual January investment demand has not yet materialized, there are indications of coming revival. One mark of recovery is the important new issues announced this week by the St. Paul and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems. Both of these organizations are about to put out important flotations, which they would not be apt to offer unless in their opinion the situation was favorable. Another indication of reviving confidence is the increasing orders placed by the railroads for rails, cars and other materials. This changed attitude on part of railroad managers is no doubt largely due to the concessions recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the belief that that body has moderated its long-continued attitude of hostility. As railroad earnings continue very unsatisfactory, this display of confidence on the part of railroad managers is doubly assuring. So far as the steel industry is concerned the volume of orders is still very small and prices are so low that profits be nominal. Nevertheless, the disposition of the railroads, the largest and shrewdest buyers of steel, to enter the market at this time is a positive exhibition of confidence in the future.

Money continues very easy to good borrowers, and funds are now returning from the interior with increased freedom. There is a continued surplus of currency, which, however, is being slowly counteracted by retirement of the emergency issue under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. A further break in foreign exchange to the lowest figure since 1907 was also a favorable indication, being chiefly due to a larger supply of foodstuffs and cotton which are now going outward in large quantities. A sharp advance occurred in wheat owing to foreign buying. This means increasing profits for the Western farmer and also serves to increase the excess of exports over imports which for the month of December are expected to reach about $110,000,000. The situation, therefore, is in favor of gold imports rather than exports, and the shipment this week to Paris must be regarded as a special transaction. Gold might come from Canada but is virtually at a premium, and none of the European nations will part with the precious metal.

The tendency of prices on the New York Stock Exchange was slightly reactionary. Some disappointment is shown at the absence of the usual January investment demand, and a possible moderate offering of stocks on foreign account acted as a check to the upward movement for the present in this market. This is particularly true of international shares, but the effect is also detrimental to the whole market. Etrength is largely confined to a few specialties, particularly those likely to be benefited by the war. General trade at home continues quiet. Consumers show a universal tendency toward economy, which materially effects business and adds to the number of unemployed. This is the reason also when out-of-door employment is at a minimum. The best conditions are found in the grain region where farmers are obtaining war prices for their wheat. Conversely, the poorest conditions are found in the South, where the war has caused sharp contraction in the demand for cotton in face of a record crop. Cotton, however, is now going forward with more freedom and its low price has at least served to lessen the difficulties of the domestic manufacturer. Our foreign trade is steadily improving and European purchases of food, cotton and war material are constantly increasing. There is an awkward scarcity of freight room resulting from the war; but the high freight rates are likely to attract new tonnage and cure this difficulty quicker than any artifical relief.

Notwithstanding war the United States is in an exceedingly strong position from either the economic or the financial standpoint. This year we will get little or no European capital. We will be obliged to finance our own requirements, and perhaps lend some assistance to Europe. Our indebtedness over there is already practically paid, and we are fortunate in this respect. Canada and Argentina have already come to New York for financial assistance, and others will follow. This may be flattering to our financial pride, but these ventures into new fields will have to be tried with discretion.

HENRY CLEWS

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 11, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 34 degrees; at 8 P. M., 42 degrees; maximum, 48 degrees; minimum, 32 degrees; mean, 40 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month to date, .85 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 a. m., Saturday 29.1 feet and falling.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Cloudy Monday; rain at night or Tuesday.

The Port Calendar, Jan. 11, 1915.

Sun rises ..... 7:18 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 5:22 P. M.
Day's length ..... 10 hrs. 4 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	6:04	6:18	12:41	1:30
Southport	3:42	3:59	10:14	10:31
Masonboro Inl	3:31	3:48	9:54	10:01

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 10, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	56	—	.0
Asheville	pt cldy	48	22	.0
Atlanta	cldy	46	34	.0
Augusta	cldy	48	32	.0
Birmingh.	cldy	54	34	.0
Boston	clear	36	—	.0
Charleston	cldy	50	40	.0
Charlotte	cldy	50	30	.0
Chicago	cldy	40	—	.0
Galveston	cldy	60	54	.82
Jacksonv.	cldy	62	44	.0
Memphis	cldy	50	—	.0
Mobile	rain	52	46	.06
Montgom'y	cldy	50	40	.0
New Orl.	rain	62	46	.32
New York	clear	34	—	.0
Oklahoma	rain	48	—	.12
Palestine	clear	62	48	.32
Pittsburg	pt cldy	42	—	.0
Raleigh	cldy	48	30	.0
Savannah	cldy	52	42	.0
Shreveport	cldy	48	—	.60
St. Louis	rain	40	—	.0
Washing'n	clear	42	—	.0

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

General Buying Last Week Advanced Prices to New High Levels

New Orleans, Jan. 10—General buying last week put the price of cotton up to new hight levels for the season, the market closing 30 to 33 points over the previous week's close. Considerable realizing was done by longs. Bears met advances by fresh offerings of short cotton and some little hedging was done by Southern spot holders. The market, however, had good support of a speculative character and also from buyers who were hedging against their wants in the actual staple. This element was most conspicuously represented by German spinners and spot merchants.

The export movement was on the heaviest scale of the season, with clearances for January promising to exceed those of January last year. The large freight demand from cotton ships for sailings and reports that American mills were beginning to buy ahead heavily increased bullish sentiment. Bears claimed that the advance had been too rapid and that a reaction was imminent.

This week promises more activity, for prices have reached a level which allows a more two-sided market than has been possible of late.

The demand for export and the attitude of Southern spot holders will be closely watched.

MAKING MONEY ON COTTON AT THE PRESENT PRICES

Dunn Farmer Raises Bale to Acre at Cost of 5 Cents at Pound.

(Special Star Corerspondence.)

Dunn, N. C., Jan. 10.—"Cotton can be produced for five cents per pound," says Frank Wood, a young resident of this city and owner of one of the prettiest farms in Eastern Carolina. And to prove the truth of his claim, Mr. Wood points to the fact that he raised 134 bales of cotton on the same number of acres just a mile or so south of town, and says that after figuring interest on investment, money paid for seed, fertilizers and labor, he finds that each pound of his cotton cost him a little less than five cents.

Of course, he isn't pleased with present prices for the staple, but he hasn't any money tied up in it. His product for last year was sold at current prices, the money put back into circulation and his efforts bent to preparing for a successful season this year.

MR. McGee RECOVERING.

His Alleged Assailant, Walter Smith, Released on $400 Bond.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Mt. Olive, N. C., Jan. 9.—Mr. Jas. M. McGee, of Mount Olive, who was brought to the Goldsboro hospital for an operation, after having been severely stabbed by Walter Smith, of that place, is rapidly improving, and will be able to return to his home in a few days. Mr. Smith has been released from the county jail of this city, where he was confined, pending Mr. McGee's injuries, under a bond of $400.

The county commissioners appropriated $100 to be used as prizes for the boys of the Wayne county corn club for the year 1915.

FRED DENNING CONVICTED

Given Year in Pen For Robbing Dunn Veterinarian.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Dunn, N. C., Jan. 10.—Fred Dunning, the young white man charged with highway robbery and given a final hearing in Lillington this week, was given the minimum sentence of one year in State's prison. It was he who rifled a local veterinarian's pocket of a hefty bank roll early last month.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement)—tf

ROBBERY AT MOUNT OLIVE

Aged Man Thrown Down on Street by Negro—Rev. Mr. Jenkins Declines.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Mount Olive, N. C., Jan. 10.—Nicholas Long, one of the oldest and best known citizens here, engaged in the mercantile business, was the victim Thursday night of one of the boldest pieces of robbery committed here in years. While on his way home from his place of business that night, when near his home, an unknown negro suddenly appeared, who threw him down, snatched his watch and chain from his clothing and fled. Mr. Long being old and in quite feeble health for some time past, the robber had no difficulty in doing what he did do, but, perhaps, from fright, after securing the watch and chain, he hastened away without attempting further harm; and his identity remains a mystery.

Rev. J. L. Jenkins, pastor of the Baptist church of Lumber Bridge, who was recently extended a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church here, has decided to remain with the church at Lumber Bridge.

GOLDSBORO LADY REJOINS MAUDE ADAMS COMPANY.

Mrs. Bronson Accepts Engagement for Eight Weeks.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Roscoe E. Bronson, of this city, who prior to her marriage 13 years ago, was a leading lady in the Maud Adams Company for several years, received a telegram from Miss Adams yesterday urging her to join her company in Charlotte tonight for an eight weeks' engagement to supply the role of one of her leading ladies who has been taken sick. Mr. Bronson left this morning for Charlotte to accept the engagement.

Mrs. Bronson and Miss Adams are warm personal friends and have kept in touch with each other all through the intervening years since they parted professional association.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by the Oceanic Hotel Company to the Southern National Bank, duly registered in Book 81, page 210 of the records of New Hanover County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, on Thursday the 14th day of January, 1915, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property on Wrightsville Beach, in New Hanover County, consisting of what is known as the Oceanic Hotel and property, and more definitely described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: BEGINNING at low water mark on the Atlantic Ocean where the Northern line of Lot No. 72 touches the Ocean, and runs thence Westwardly across the Beach and along the line of Lot No. 72 to low water mark of the Banks Channel or sound, thence Northwardly along low water mark of Banks Channel on the Sound 100 feet, more or less, to the southern line of Lot No. 75, thence Eastwardly along the Southern line of Lot No. 75 to low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean; thence along low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean Southwardly 100 feet, more or less, to the beginning point, and designated as Lots Nos. 73 and 74 of Wrightsville Beach.

SECOND TRACT: BEGINNING at an iron pipe at the intersection of the Northern line of Lot No. 74 with the Eastern line of the right of way of the old Consolidated Railway Light & Power Company, and running thence 33 1-4 East 75 feet to the center of Lot No. 76, an iron pipe, and thence South 56 3-4 East along said center line of Lot No. 76 to the low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean, thence South 33 1-4 West along low water mark of the Ocean 75 feet to the Northern line of Lot No. 74, and thence North 56 3-4 West to the point of the beginning, and being Lot No. 75 and one-half of Lot No. 76 of Wrightsville Beach.

THIRD TRACT: BEGINNING at a stone located in the Western line of Lumina Avenue, said stone being located at the intersection of said western line of Lumina Avenue with the Southern line of Lot No. 98, in Block G., said stone at the beginning point being North 33 degrees 30 minutes East 342.15 feet from another stone which said last mentioned stone is at the intersection of the Western line of said Lumina Avenue with the line of the trestle over the Banks Channel if the said trestle were extended Eastwardly until it intersected said Lumina Avenue, and running thence along the Western line of said Lumina Avenue South 33 degrees 30 minutes west 150 feet to the present Northern line of the land of the Oceanic Hotel Company at the West side of Lumina Avenue, thence with said line in a Westwardly direction to low water mark of the Banks Channel, thence Northwardly along said low water mark of the Banks Channel to a point which is North 56 West from a stone at the beginning corner and thence South 56 degrees 30 minutes East along and with the line of said Lot 98, Block G., to the Beginning.

FOURTH TRACT: That part of Lots 76 and 77 lying East of Lumina Avenue and East of the right of way of the Tide Water Power Co., if the same be extended Northwardly to said point, BEGINNING in Eastern line of Lumina Avenue 25 feet Northwardly from its intersection with the Southern line of Lot 76; runs Northwardly along Eastern line of Lumina Avenue 50 feet; thence in an Eastwardly direction and parallel with the Southern line of Lot 76 to low water mark of the Ocean; thence to the center of said lot 76 at a point 25 feet North of the Southern line of said lot; thence Westwardly parallel with said Southern line of said lot to the Beginning, being part of Lot No. 76 and half of Lot No. 77 according to the plan of Wrightsville Beach.

FIFTH TRACT: BEGINNING at a stone in the Western line of Lumina Avenue located at a point 342.15 feet North 33 degrees 30 minutes East from another stone, which latter stone is at the intersection of the Western line of Lumina Avenue with the line of the trestle over the Banks Channel if the same were extended Eastwardly until it intersected Lumina Avenue; runs thence North 56 degrees 30 minutes West 234.59 feet; thence 25 degrees 10 minutes East 150.66 feet to a stone; thence North 31 degrees East 100.16 feet to another corner; thence South 56 degrees 30 minutes East 245.8 feet to another corner; thence South 58 degrees 30 minutes East along Western line of Lumina Avenue 250 feet to the Beginning, being Lots 90, 92, 94, 96 and 98 as shown on the official map of Wrightsville Beach Extension.

SIXTH: Also all the personal property of the Oceanic Hotel Company, being all the bed room furniture; all office furniture; all kitchen furniture; all dining room furniture, and any and all other personal property of the said Oceanic Hotel situated in the hotel at Wrightsville Beach, and all personal property belonging to the said hotel company.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK,
By John D. Bellamy & Son, Attorneys.
December 12th, 1914.
1-aw-4w

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
.....	.....	.....	b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a2:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a9:30 A. M.	.....
3:30 A. M.	3:30 A. M.	3:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	c1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....	cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 22, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‡ 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 43. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:35 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:00 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 82. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:30 P.M.
No. 60. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

FIRST IN SERVICE! FIRST IN QUALITY! FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS!

That's the position our store holds today—a position gained only by a broad policy of Honest Merchandise and Fair Dealings.

Never a misrepresentation of Values!

Couldn't do it and build our business to what it is today!

We never forget the fact that with every sale we make we must make a customer.

This is the guiding principle of this establishment.

A quality-retaining stock, priced on a customer-retaining basis.

The sweetness of low prices seldom equals the bitterness of poor quality.

L. B. SASSER

THE MISSION PHARMACY.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from— WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th.

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $23.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th.

PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited, returning, February 26th.

MIAMI, FLA. $26.95
On sale January 9th to 15th, 1915, inclusive, limited returning January 20th, 1915.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

Office of the Treasurer,
Wilmington, N. C., December 31st, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of that Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Wilmington, N. C., on and after January 11th, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1914.

JAMES F. POST, Treasurer.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

MIAMI, FLA $26.95
On sale January 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, January 20th.

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. $5.90
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club cheerfully given by an officer of this bank. American National Bank.—Advertisement.

JUDGE BOND OPPOSED TO BOOZE DETECTIVES

Declares Against "Blind Tiger" Catchers for Cities.

Attorney, Defending White Man Charged With Cursing Respectable White woman, and His Honor in Heated Debate.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Jan. 10.—Very forcibly and clearly did Judge W. M. Bond declare himself opposed to the practice of municipalities employing detectives to secure evidence against blind tigers Saturday afternoon. The expression of the Judge came during the plea that was made by Attorney John L. Woodard, who was urging a change of sentence for a client. The defendant in question was a white man, convicted of using abusive language and cursing a woman of good character. Judge Bond had sentenced the man to the county jail for 30 days—the maximum penalty provided by statute. Mr. Woodard urged that the jail sentence be changed to a fine and the occasion resolved itself into a debate between the attorney and his honor.

Finally Judge Bond stated that time after time negroes had been sentenced to the roads on the testimony of white men who had beguiled the negroes into a violation of the prohibition law and when they were doing it solely to secure the fees paid them by municipalities for convictions. In other instances negroes were sent to the roads for six months for minor offenses and what would become of the respect for law if he was to permit a white man, charged with going to the home of a respectable woman, cursing and abusing her and using language unfit to be repeated in the court room, to go free with a fine.

Continuing his remarks Judge Bond declared himself as thoroughly in sympathy with prohibition, and believed that whiskey had caused more trouble than any other evil, but that hiring detectives to practically hire negroes to violate the law and then send the negroes to the roads on the evidence thus secured was radically wrong. Judge Bond said further, that during this very term of court a negro had been sentenced to the roads for six months for being drunk on a church yard and he considered the crime with which the white man charged a more serious offense. Therefore he would positively decline to change the sentence.

During the discussion, the wife of the defendant was in court, weaping bitterly. Judge Bond referred to the presence of the woman but stated that it was necessary for him to do his duty. As a final plea Attorney Woodard charged that this was the only instance during the term of court in which a defendant had received the maximum penalty and suggested that the judge seemed to be less sympathetic towards white men than towards negroes. Attorney Woodard cited one instance in which a negro had been convicted by the jury of a felony, but after conviction, a plea of guilty of a misdemeanor had been entered and the negro allowed to go on payment of the amount of money which it was alleged that he had secured by fraud.

Judge Bond made his position clear, suggesting that a white man by reason of superior intelligence and generations of civilization should not be guilty of such practice.

During the progress of the trial of one of the cases Judge Bond called before him two of the detectives employed by the town of Wilson to ferret out blind tigers and after ascertaining that they were to be paid for each conviction, suggested to them that it would be better for them to go home.

NEW CHARTER FOR WILSON.

Important Developments to Follow Receipt of New Document.

(Special Star Correspondent.)

Wilson, Jan. 10.—Unless another clerical error slips into the proceedings, Wilson will secure from the present session of the State Legislature an amended charter, providing for some very important aids to civic betterment. The bill as sent to the Legislature will differ in several particulars from the bill passed at the last session, and declared invalid on account of a clerical error in the House.

This time provision is made for a municipal gas plant, for an extension and enlargement of the water system and for an extension of the town limits, in addition to a provision for the bonds to pay for the newly erected light plant and for paving the streets. The light plant has been constructed, to replace the old plant and is almost ready for service and is badly needed. The money was borrowed on notes signed by the town and the notes will be cared for by the sale of the bonds after the enabling act is passed.

In the paving proposition the bill will provide that the town shall, out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds amounting to $80,000, pay one-third of the cost of grading and paving, and the remaining two-third to be charged against abutting property. The board of aldermen expect is this way to care for four important streets and resurface Nash street.

ACTIVITY AT WALLACE.

Several Changes at the Beginning of the New Year.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wallace, N. C., Jan. 9.—The citizens of Wallace are taking on new life for 1915. Some of the business changes for the new year are as follows:

The Atlantic Coast Line has moved into its new, up-to-date depot at this place.

The Duplin Grocery Company are also moving into their new store near the residence of Mr. J. R. Rose. Mr. A. T. Bryant has bought out the market formerly run by Mr. D. S. Newkirk, and is operating a business of the same nature there.

Mr. B. M. Turned, who has been with The Hall Mercantile Co. for the past several years, has gone in the grocery business on Main street, next door to Mr. E. S. Carr's market.

Mr. G. H. Robinson, who has been with the Wallace Drug Co. for the last three years, has resigned his position and accepted a job with the town of Wallace as constable.

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, 'Phone 110, American National Bank.—Advertisement. tf

SAD ACCIDENT AT KINSTON

Small Boy Falls Into Sewer of Boiling Water and is Dying—Other News of the City.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 10.—As a result of injuries received when he fell into an open sewer containing boiling water from a nearby manufacturing plant, the 10-year-old son of George Conway and wife, of Southeast Kinston, is slowly dying. The little fellow tried to leap across the ditch instead of crossing it at one of several covered places nearby, but miscalculated the width and tumbled headlong into the hot stream. He was fearfully scalded before he could climb out. Another child of the same parents, a girl, is in bed from burns sustained when she turned a pot of boiling lard upon herself several weeks ago. A case similar to the Conway boy's is that of Franklin Stroud, of West Kinston, who fell into a conduit which carries off hot water from a mill in West Kinston and was severely burned.

The negro Free Will Baptist congregation here is having constructed what will be the costliest edifice owned by the denomination in the State, and one of the finest in the South, near the corner of Blount and East streets. The church is numerically stronger in this section than anywhere else in the South, it is believed.

The Farmers & Merchants' bank is preparing to move into new quarters at the corner of Gordon and Queen streets. When the removal has been completed that crossing will be dubbed "Bankers' Square," since is already has two monetary institutions located on opposite corners. The intersection is the busiest spot in the city.

John Sharp, a negro who admits that he is from Edgecombe county, is held here in the belief that he robbed and murdered a white man in that county about a year ago. Officers arrested him in South Kinston on suspicion. Sharp denies the crime, but was committed to jail pending investigation.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated here last evening in the home of Alderman and Mrs. H. P. Fort, on East Caswell street, when their daughter, Miss Mary Lee, became the bride of Fletcher B. Bizzell, son of a prominent local man, Mrs. J. J. Bizell. Rev. H. A. Humble, pastor of Queen Street Methodist church, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bizzell will reside with the groom's parents on Independent street.

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE BACKED BY ASSOCIATION

Sanitary Water Systems for Country Schools of Wilson County

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wilson, Jan. 10.—One of the most important movements in relation to the betterment of conditions in the county is being pushed to success by by the executive committee of the Wilson County Community Service League. The committee met Saturday and put the finishing touches to plans for sanitary water systems for country school in the county. Dr. Crocker, chairman of the committee, reported that a tempoary system has already been put in at Stantonsburg. County Superintendant of schools Charles L. Coon, will prepare, with the assistance of the committee a bulletin, giving the results of the work of the committee and sub-committees will visit the schools to aid in the work.

STEAMER WITH BELGIAN SUPPLIES IS AGROUND.

John Hardie Unable to Get Off—Will Have to Unload Part of Cargo.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9.—Unable to float the Maryland Belgian relief steamer John Hardie, ashore near the mouth of Back river, the tug I. J. Merritt tonight requested that barges be sent to the scene on which to load a portion of the steamer's cargo.

The John Hardie went ashore about 4 o'clock this morning. Her position is given as about eight miles from Old Point. She is said to be hard aground and that a portion of her cargo in her forward hold will have to be removed.

Two barges in tow of a tug were sent to the scene tonight. The Hardie's cargo is valued at $40p,000. She left Baltimore Friday for Rotterdam via Falmouth.

Mayor Is A Mayor And Not A Mayor

White Man Announces to Citizens of Darktown That He Is Going to Take Charge.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

New Bern, Jan. 10. — North Carolina has one mayor who is not afraid of the state-wide legalized primary law and, in fact, does not care whether or no the voters come out on election day. This is "Mayor" J. S. Whisnant, formerly of Charlotte by now of New Bern, and who bears the title of "Mayor of James City, the Darktown of the Old North State." While the "Mayor" is mayor, he isn't a mayor.

Mr. Whisant is the manager of the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Company's big plant at James City, and as he has several score of the dusky denizens of that little burg in his employ, he feels it his duty to look after these and keep them straight. Accordingly, right after he came to take charge of the plant, he announced to the James Cityites that he would be the chief executive of that town, and that they might rest assured that he would see that they toed the line. The darkies took the "Mayor" at his word, and since then have been acting in a mighty meek manner. Whether he likes his official position, is a matter of some speculation, but judging from the fact that he is holding on to it with a certain tenacity, it is supposed that he is not averse to bearing official titles.

A day or two before Christmas the "Mayor" locked up shop and hied himself away to Charlotte to spend the holidays with the future "Mayoress." It is said that he was no sooner out of James City than pandemonium broke loose and anarchy and crime reigned supreme until he returned from his visit. All over the North and South wherever there is a plant of the fertilizer company by which Mr. Whisnant is employed, the story of the "Mayor" is known, and he is a source of merriment to hundreds of office men and drummers.

HOW TO PRESERVE YOUR CREDIT INTACT

Circular of Suggestions for Embarrassed Concerns.

Rock Hill Company Tells Dealers to Take Creditors Into Their Confidence and Act Fairly. To Avoid Failures

Mr. J. G. Anderson, president of the Rock Hill Buggy Company, has just issued a circular of wholesome advice to business men who are embarrassed to meet their obligations through inability to collect what is due them.

Although addressed particularly to the vehicle trade it is capable of quite general application. It is as follows:

"The season for failures is approaching—January, February and March. Most of them can be avoided by proper methods. But, sad to say, many socalled business men are lacking in good business judgment. Of all times through which the country has passed, the present is the time for us to oet sanely and honesty and frankly with our creditors.

"Perhaps you have not been able to collect half of what is due you, and as a result it has not been possible for you to pay all you owe. Your creditors have been lenient and accommodating all the fatall, but the day of reckoning is coming—is here now—and all of us must get ready to settle up.

"Therefore, our suggestion is: Collect every dollar you can in cash, take in cotton where you can get it as security, and renew and secure every other note and account due you at once. Get up your papers in good form, where mortgages are taken have them duly recorded, and with your assets in tangible, liquid form they are available as a collateral security.

"If your bank will not make loans at present, you can as a last resort, put your collaterals up with your creditors, and thus, tide over the present crisis. But don't forget that your old, past due notes and accounts are worthless for this purpose. Get them renewed and secured and thus be ready for emergencies. Put collectors in the field at once—don't wait till somebody presses you.

"If you will do this, and then treat your creditors properly no wholesale house will push you to the wall. The man who gets into trouble is the one who shows the white feather. Be frank, open and honest and all the devils in hell can't put you into bankruptcy.

"Another matter: Write to your creditors. Don't let them have to write you several times, and then telegraph before you pay any attention to them. Such a course as that is fatal. Your creditors will get uneasy and the next thing you know somebody will jump on you and then the news gets out that you are sued. The conflagration is on and in many cases the poor, well-meaning but ignorant fellow goes broke and loses all he has when by a little careful work he could have gotten through with flying colors.

"Don't think because you are worth a few thousand or ven a hundred thousand that you can do as you please and treat your creditors with contempt and not get hurt. Your credit is worth more than money in the bank. No matter how much you are worth, or what a big man the folks at home think you are, it is up to you to do the correct thing by your creditors, or you, too, may find your credit so impaired that your commercial rating is reduced, or wiped out altogether.

"No man is so rich, or so big but that he needs to keep his credit just as high as possible. It is by far the most valuable asset a business man has. Surely he should be jealous of it, and protect it to the bitter end. A man who does not do it is certain to run against the rocks sooner or later.

"Did you ever let a note go to protest? Just sit down and say nothing, and do less, and let the paper be returned and then not even write a word? Yes, a few men do just that, and haven't enough gumption to know that they are smashing their credit to flinders and doing themselves irreparable harm; when, in 99 cases out of a hundred, the paper could have been paid in part, and the balance renewed, if taken up with the creditor in time.

"Most of all trades are now organized for mutual protection, with central credit bureaus to which every member contributes his experience with customers, and in turn, receives information affecting the credit of those with whom he does business. If your note goes to protest, it is immediately reported to the credit bureau, and every firm you owe is promptly notified. So you see you can't possibly hide anything from your creditors. The obvious thing to do and the really only sensible thing to do, is to be open and frank and treat your creditors right; first, because it's right to do right; and second, because it's the only policy that pays in the end.

"These suggestions are made in the kindest spirit and are the result of 30 years' experience. Many of our friends do not need them, but that others may find them helpful is our sincere wish.

"These hard times will not last forever. The South is not 'broke.' Take a new grip on things, and let's get down to business, and quit talking war."

NEGROES GOT $27

Carpenter for Atlantic Coast Line Reports Robbery to Police.

Mr. S. D. Norris, member of a carpentering crew of the Atlantic Coast Line, which is rebuilding a water tank in the railroad yards in Wilmington, reported to the police last night that while walking down Brunswick street near Second at 7 o'clock he met three negroes, who caught him and robbed him of $27, this being all the money he possessed. He said that he had no gun and had no time to give an alarm or to make resistance. He said that he was unable to identify the negroes as it was dark.

Plainclothesmen Frank George and B. W. Jacobs were detailed by Assistant Chief Woolard to investigate the matter. They went with Mr. Norris to hunt for the negroes but failed to find anything of a suspicious character in that neighborhood.

Information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club cheerfully given by an officer of this bank. American National Bank.—Advertisement. tf

RECEIVER NAMED FOR BANK

Negro Institution Which Failed at New Bern Recently Reported in Very Bad Shape.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, Jan. 10.—After having made a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Mutual Banking Company, an institution conducted by colored men and which was closed on last Tuesday by Sheriff Lane when they failed to pay a judgment for $148 secured against them by a Baltimore liquor house, S. A. Hubbard, State bank examiner, yesterday afternoon concluded his work and returned to Raleigh, where he will make a report to the Corporation Commission.

While Mr. Hubbard would give out no information in regard to the affairs of the institution, it was learned from other sources that Attorney R. A. Nunn, of this city, had been appointed by Judge H. W. Whedbee as receiver for the institution. Mr. Nunn was asked last night if he had any information to give out and replied that he was not in a position to talk about the affairs of the bank.

It was also learned that only a very small amount of cash was found on hand by Bank Examiner Hubbard when he arrived in the city and took charge of the affairs. It is understood that all creditors of the instiution will be notified that a receiver has been appointed and that an effort will be made to pay off a part of all of the debts.

Bad management of the affairs of the bank are attributable to its predicament. It had a capital stock of less than $4,000 and carried deposits of about $7,000. For some months it has been in a shaky condition but those who were interested in it felt that the bank would be able to pull through. This, however, was not accomplished and the closing of its doors followed.

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORK REINFORCED

Six Model Health Communities; Three New Ones Started

(Special Star Correspondence)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10—The new year finds many changes in the personnel of the Hookworm Commission and the Community Health work in North Carolina. Dr. M. W. Steel of Kentucky succeeds Dr. D. C. Absher in community health work in Scotland county. Dr. W. H. Kilbler succeeds Dr. Washburn as whole-time health officer of Nash County, while Dr. P. W. Covington goes to Wayne county and Dr. M. E. Champion to Pitt county to enter new fields of community health work. Dr. John Collison, who has been Field Director for Hookworm Fradication in North Carolina since September, 1913, and who has recently been engaged in community health work in Sampson county, is now with the Georgia State Board of Health.

Dr. Steele, formerly with the Kentucky State Board Health, was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1905. He comes with an experience gained from seven years of general practice and two years of public health work. Dr. Steele will complete the work begun by Dr. Absher in Scotland county, the latter having been elected wholetime health officer of Vance county.

Six communities in all have completed the Commission's plan of health work. These are Salemburg and Ingold in Sampson county: Red Oak and Mt. Pleasan in Nash county; Philadelphus in Robeson county and Hallsboro in these communities have been examined for hookworm disease and every inflected person treated. Every home, school and church has been provided with sanitary closets, while rural sanitation has made marked advances along numerous other lines.

FUNERAL OF MR. HEWETT

Services Will Be Held From Fifth Street Methodist Church Today.

The funeral of Mr. John W. Hewett, a well known Wilmington citizen, who died suddenly Saturday night at his home, No. 420 Church street, will be conducted from Fifth Street Methodist church, of which he was at the time of his death the oldest living member, this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Parker. The interment will be in Bellevue cemetery.

The deceased had many friends in the city and many called yesterday at the home to extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, 'Phone 110, American National Bank. tf (Advertisement.)

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, ABLE-BODied man, Scotchman or young colored man preferred, as gun bearer, valet and game porter to go to Georgetown, S. C., on hunting trip this week. Apply in person to Occupant of State Room No. 23, Clyde steamship Seminole, Monday, January 11, not later than 3 p. m. ja11-1t

WANTED — RELIABLE SETTLED woman to stay at nights for two or three weeks, with three girls, aged 17, 14 and 9. Address Box 301, City. ja11-1t*

LOST — LADY'S DOUBLE CASE ELgin gold watch. Engraved "J. M. C." Reasonable reward for return to owner, care Star. ja11-1t

IF YOU LIKE A GOOD, TENDER steak, call us, because we make a specialty of good steaks. Full line of staple groceries. Prices right. First and last, call or 'phone 1556. B. B. Bryan & Co., 507 North Fourth street. ja11-1t

LOST — COLLIE PUP, FEMALE. LEMon, with white neck and breast. Reward, if returned to Home Savings Bank. ja11-tf

ATTENTION — MEMBERS OF STONEwall Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are requested to attend convention to be held this, Monday, evening, at 8 o'clock, for installation of officers. Fraternally, W. C. Smith, K. of R. S. ja11-1t

BOARDERS—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN get good table board at reasonable rates. Mrs. W. L. Young, No. 315 South Second street. 1t*

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE— The Schumann Quintette Tuesday, January 19. Reserved seats sale January 18-19, Munson & Co. ja10-10t

WANTED—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPer and companion for a lady. Address P. O. Box 56. ja10-tf

SYSTEMATIC SAVING MULTIPLIES the energy of money. Money saved with regularity creates the future ability necessary for success. The habit is as valuable as the money. Get the Habit! Subscribe stock in the 27th series of the Rural Building and Loan Association, which opens on Saturday, February 6th, 1915. James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. ja10-3t

MONEY IN CIRCULATION — WHEN you pay money into the Rural Building and Loan Association you put money in circulation. It helps the banks, carpenters, brick masons, plumbers and business in general, and last but not least, yourself. Take shares in the 27th series of the Rural Building and Loan Association. New series, Saturday, February 6th, 1915. R. C. DeRosset, President; J. Holmes Davis, Vice-President; James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. ja10-3t

CASH TALKS—NO. 1, TO MEN—IF you send us your shirts, collars, cuffs, underwear, socks and handkerchiefs, you will receive 30 per cent. off. These prices only to apply when you send all the above articles, and only for the cash. One delivery; no "call backs." Do your talking on 'Phone 29. Wilmington Steam Laundry, 202 S. Front street. ja10-3t

COUNTRY SAUSAGE — MADE FROM pure stall fed pig meat. Packed on the farm and postpaid, four pound package, one dollar. They are delicious. White Crest Farm, Newbern, N. C. ja8-4t*

IF YOU WISH TO EAT ALL THE year, buy some peas and hog jowl, or anything else in the grocery line. N. Humphrey, 'Phone 300, Fourth and Walnut streets. de20-tf

NOTARY PUBLIC! ACCURACY GUARanteed. Meares Harriss. de31-tf

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT— In the heart of the business section, a modern store room will be leased to desirable tenant. This store makes the handsomest appearance in the city, and has appointments which would be ideal for jeweler, tailor, fine confectionery or handsome soda water establishment. All communications confidential. Address "Confidential," care Star. de25-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

We KEEP ALL THE LATEST MAGazines and newspapers in stock. Phone your orders to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. oct. 27-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

FOR RENT—SUNSET PARK, NEW 10room house. Block from car line. Every city convenience. Steam heat will be installed if desired. Apply Fidelity, 14 Princess street; phone 312. de 16-tf

A STEAM HEATED COMFORTABLE apartment, where you have artesian water, both hot and cold, two elevators and a dining room, is what you get in the splendid Carolina Apartment House at Market street and Fifth avenue. We have two apartments not rented. An apartment here is the maximum of comfort at the minimum cost. For full particulars, see J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ja10-2t

GOOD TIMES COMING

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Do Not be Blue;
All will Come Right—
1915 Will Make You Happy!

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J. V. GRAINGER, Vice-President. M. F. ALLEN, Ass't Cashier.
J. W. YATES, Vice-President. W. S. JOHNSON, Ass't Cashier.

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